



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

STAFF REPORT

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BAAQMD REGULATION 3: FEES

May 23, 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
2.	BACKGROUND.....	3
3.	PROPOSED FEE AMENDMENTS FOR FYE 2018	
	3.1 OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.....	5
	3.2 PROPOSED RULE AMENDMENTS.....	6
4.	FEE REVENUE AND COSTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES	13
5.	STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR PROPOSED FEE INCREASES.....	15
6.	ASSOCIATED IMPACTS/RULE DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS	
	6.1 EMISSIONS IMPACTS.....	17
	6.2 ECONOMIC IMPACTS.....	17
	6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.....	20
	6.4 STATUTORY FINDINGS.....	20
7.	RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.....	20
8.	PUBLIC COMMENTS.....	21
9.	CONCLUSIONS.....	27
	Appendix A – Cost Recovery Policy.....	A-1
	Appendix B – Proposed Regulatory Language – Regulation 3: Fees.....	B-1

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Air District staff has prepared proposed amendments to Air District Regulation 3: Fees for Fiscal Year Ending (FYE) 2019 (i.e., July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019) that would increase revenue to enable the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (Air District) to continue to effectively implement and enforce regulatory programs for stationary sources of air pollution. The proposed fee amendments for FYE 2019 are consistent with the Air District's Cost Recovery Policy, which was adopted on March 7, 2012 by the Air District's Board of Directors (see Appendix A). This policy stated that the Air District should amend its fee regulation, in conjunction with the adoption of budgets for FYE 2013 through FYE 2016, in a manner sufficient to increase overall recovery of regulatory program activity costs to 85 percent. The policy also indicates that amendments to specific fee schedules should continue to be made in consideration of cost recovery analyses conducted at the fee schedule level, with larger increases being adopted for the schedules that have the larger cost recovery gaps.

A recently completed 2018 Cost Recovery Study (a copy of which is available on request) shows that for the most-recently completed fiscal year (FYE 2017), fee revenue recovered 82.55 percent of program activity costs.

Over the past several years, the Air District has implemented several cost containment and efficiency-based strategies. Some of these strategies include: timekeeping improvements, greater field capabilities, annual updates to cost recovery, improved public education, submittal of online permit applications, and availability of permit status online through the New Production System. Implementing these strategies have resulted in efficiencies as well as the ability to provide a higher service level. To improve program efficiency, the Air District is actively transitioning to the New Production System, an on-line permitting system for the regulated community for high-volume source categories including gas stations, dry cleaners, and auto-body shops, and is expanding this system for additional source categories. These tools will increase efficiency and accuracy by allowing customers to submit applications, report data for the emissions inventory, pay invoices and have access to permit documents.

The Air District continues to be fiscally prudent by maintaining its reserves. Reserves address future capital equipment and facility needs, uncertainties in State funding and external factors affecting the economy that could impact the Air District's ability to balance its budgets.

While the increased pickup of pension costs by employees reduced the Air District's annual obligation, premiums in employee health benefit, pension costs and OPEB obligations continue to grow. Over the last few years, the Air District has made significant efforts in funding its obligations for OPEB by making additional contributions to fund its unfunded liability. Based on June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation study for OPEB, the Air District's plan is approximately 68% funded; leaving an unfunded liability of 32% or \$19 million. As a part of the FYE 2016 Budget, the Board adopted a minimum OPEB funding target policy of 90%. The FYE 2019 Budget includes the

continuation of this funding with a \$4.0 million contribution.

The Air District's pension obligation is also growing; especially with recent changes in actuarial assumptions by CalPERS. As a result, CalPERS anticipates increased employer rates over the next 5 years. Based on the June 30, 2016 CalPERS actuarial valuation study, the Air District is currently funded at approximately 73%; leaving an unfunded liability of 27% or approximately \$76 million. Given these potential impacts, the FYE 2019 Budget contributes \$1.0 million in discretionary contributions towards this account, which will be used for the sole purpose of reducing the unfunded liability to minimize the impact of future rate increases for the Air District.

The projected cost recovery percentage for FYE 2018 is expected to be approximately 85%. This is based on the FYE 2018 permit fees collected or invoiced to date, and the salary and other expenditures budgeted, included filled vacancies and newly added positions to support mandated stationary source programs, ensure that core functions will be maintained at levels necessary to adequately service the regulated community, and address key policy initiatives such as the Refinery Emissions Reduction Strategy and the Climate Action Work Program.

The results of the 2018 Cost Recovery Study (including FYE 2015-2017 data) were used to establish proposed fee amendments for each existing fee schedule based on the degree to which existing fee revenue recovers the regulatory program activity costs associated with the schedule. Based on this approach, the fee rates in certain fee schedules would be raised by the annual increase in the Bay Area Consumer Price Index (3.1%), while other fee schedules would be increased by 7, 8, 9, or 15 percent. Several fees that are administrative in nature (e.g. permit application filing fees and permit renewal processing fees) would be increased by 3.1 percent.

The proposed fee amendments would increase annual permit renewal fees for most small businesses that require Air District permits by less than \$100, with the exception of gas stations, which would have larger fee increases (e.g., a typical gas station would have an increase of \$212 in annual permit renewal fees). For larger facilities, increases in annual permit renewal fees would range between 3.5 and 5.5 percent due to differences in the facility's size, type of emission sources, pollutant emission rates and applicable fee schedules. In accordance with State law, the Air District's amendments to Regulation 3 cannot cause an increase in overall permit fees for any facility by more than 15 percent in any calendar year. The proposed fee amendments would increase overall Air District fee revenue in FYE 2019 by approximately \$2.43 million relative to fee revenue that would be expected without the amendments.

Air District staff recommended that the Board of Directors receive testimony on April 18, 2018 regarding the proposed amendments to Regulation 3: Fees. Air District staff also recommends that the Board of Directors consider adoption of the proposed amendments to Regulation 3: Fees with an effective date of July 1, 2018, and approve the filing of a CEQA Notice of Exemption following the 2nd public hearing scheduled to consider this matter on June 6, 2018.

2. BACKGROUND

State law authorizes the Air District to assess fees to generate revenue to recover the reasonable costs of regulatory program activities for stationary sources of air pollution. The largest portion of Air District fees is collected under provisions that allow the Air District to impose permit fees sufficient to recover the costs of program activities related to permitted sources. The Air District is also authorized to assess fees for: (1) area-wide or indirect sources of emissions which are regulated, but for which permits are not issued by the Air District, (2) sources subject to the requirements of the State Air Toxics Hot Spots Program (Assembly Bill 2588), and (3) activities related to the Air District's Hearing Board involving variances or appeals from Air District decisions on the issuance of permits. The Air District has established, and regularly updates, a fee regulation (Air District Regulation 3: Fees) under these authorities.

The Air District has analyzed whether fees result in the collection of a sufficient and appropriate amount of revenue in comparison to the costs of related program activities. In 1999, a comprehensive review of the Air District's fee structure and revenue was completed by the firm KPMG Peat Marwick LLP (*Bay Area Air Quality Management District Cost Recovery Study, Final Report: Phase One – Evaluation of Fee Revenues and Activity Costs*, KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, February 16, 1999). This 1999 Cost Recovery Study indicated that fee revenue did not nearly offset the full costs of program activities associated with sources subject to fees as authorized by State law. Property tax revenue (and in some years, reserve funds) had been used to close this cost recovery gap.

The Air District Board of Directors adopted an across-the-board fee increase of 15 percent, the maximum allowed by State law for permit fees, for FYE 2000 as a step toward more complete cost recovery. The Air District also implemented a detailed employee time accounting system to improve the ability to track costs by program activities moving forward. In each of the next five years, the Air District adjusted fees only to account for inflation (with the exception of FYE 2005, in which the Air District also approved further increases in Title V permit fees and a new permit renewal processing fee).

In 2004, the Air District funded an updated Cost Recovery Study. The accounting firm Stonefield Josephson, Inc. completed this study in March 2005 (*Bay Area Air Quality Management District Cost Recovery Study, Final Report*, Stonefield Josephson, Inc., March 30, 2005). This 2005 Cost Recovery Study indicated that a significant cost recovery gap continued to exist. The study also provided cost recovery results at the level of each individual fee schedule based on detailed time accounting data. Finally, the contractor provided a model that could be used by Air District staff to update the analysis of cost recovery on an annual basis using a consistent methodology.

For the five years following the completion of the 2005 Cost Recovery Study (i.e., FYE 2006 through 2010), the Air District adopted fee amendments that increased overall projected fee revenue by an average of 8.9 percent per year. To address fee equity

issues, the various fees were not all increased in a uniform manner. Rather, individual fee schedules were amended based on the magnitude of the cost recovery gap for that schedule, with the schedules with the more significant cost recovery gaps receiving more significant fee increases. In FYE 2009, the Air District's fee amendments also included a new greenhouse gas (GHG) fee schedule. The GHG fee schedule recovers costs from stationary source activities related to the Air District's Climate Protection Program. In FYE 2011, the Air District adopted an across-the-board 5 percent fee increase, except for the Title V fee schedule (Schedule P) which was increased by 10 percent (the Air District's 2010 Cost Recovery Study indicated that Fee Schedule P recovered only 46 percent of program activity costs).

In September 2010, the Air District contracted with the firm Matrix Consulting Group to complete an updated analysis of cost recovery that could be used in developing fee amendments for FYE 2012 and beyond. This study also included a review of the Air District's current cost containment strategies, and provided recommendations to improve the management of the Air District's costs and the quality of services provided to stakeholders. The study was completed in March 2011 (*Cost Recovery and Containment Study, Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Final Report*, Matrix Consulting Group, March 9, 2011). The 2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study concluded that, for FYE 2010, overall fee revenue recovered 64 percent of related program activity costs. The study also provided cost recovery results at the level of each individual fee schedule based on detailed time accounting data, and provided a methodology for Air District staff to update the analysis of cost recovery on an annual basis using a consistent methodology.

The results of the 2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study were used to establish fee amendments for FYE 2012 that were designed to increase overall fee revenue by 10 percent (relative to fee revenue that would result without the fee amendments). To address fee equity issues, the various fees were not all increased in a uniform manner. Rather, existing fee schedules were amended based on the magnitude of the cost recovery gap for that schedule, with the schedules with the more significant cost recovery gaps receiving more significant fee increases. Based on this approach, the fee rates in several fee schedules were not increased, while the fee rates in other fee schedules were increased by 10, 12, or 14 percent.

One of the recommendations made by Matrix Consulting Group in their 2011 Cost Recovery and Containment Study indicated that the Air District should consider the adoption of a Cost Recovery Policy to guide future fee amendments. Air District staff initiated a process to develop such a Policy in May 2011, and a Stakeholder Advisory Group was convened to provide input in this regard. A Cost Recovery Policy was adopted by the Air District's Board of Directors on March 7, 2012 (see Appendix A). This policy specified that the Air District should amend its fee regulation in conjunction with the adoption of budgets for FYE 2013 through FYE 2016, in a manner sufficient to increase overall recovery of regulatory program activity costs to 85 percent. The policy also indicated that amendments to specific fee schedules should continue to be made in consideration of cost recovery analyses conducted at the fee schedule-level, with larger

increases being adopted for the schedules that have the larger cost recovery gaps.

The Matrix Consulting Group was retained by the BAAQMD in September 2017 to provide a cost recovery and containment study for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 to update the study done in 2011. This assessment used multiple analytical tools to understand the current process for allocation of indirect costs, current cost recovery levels, and recommendations for cost recovery and savings. The primary purpose of this study was to evaluate the indirect overhead associated with the BAAQMD and the cost recovery associated with the fees charged by the BAAQMD. The project team evaluated the Air District's current programs to classify them as direct or indirect costs, as well as the time tracking data associated with each of the different fee schedules. The report also provides specific recommendations related to direct and indirect cost recovery for the BAAQMD, as well as, potential cost efficiencies.

Staff has updated the cost recovery analysis for the most recently completed fiscal year (FYE 2017) using the methodology established by Matrix Consulting Group. The 2018 Cost Recovery Study indicates that the overall cost recovery rate for FYE 2017 was 82.55%.

3. PROPOSED FEE AMENDMENTS FOR FYE 2019

3.1 OVERVIEW OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

A 2018 cost recovery study was used to establish proposed fee amendments for existing fee schedules based on the degree to which existing fee revenue recovers the activity costs associated with the schedule. Based on this approach, the fee rates in certain fee schedules would be increased by 7, 8, 9, or 15 percent. Other fee schedules would be raised by 3.1%, the annual increase from 2016 to 2017 in the Bay Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The specific basis for these proposed fee amendments is summarized in Table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Proposed Fee Changes Based on Cost Recovery by Fee Schedule

Revenue from Fee Schedule	Change in Fees	Fee Schedules
95 – 110% of costs	3.1% increase*	B, M, S, V
85 – 94% of costs	7% increase	F, G3, P, T
75-84% of costs	8% increase	D
50-74% of costs	9% increase	E, G1, H
Less than 50% of costs	15% increase*	A, G2, G4, I, K R

*2018 Matrix Consulting Group Cost Recovery & Containment Study recommendations.

In addition to the proposed amendments to fee schedules, Air District staff is proposing to increase several administrative fees that appear in the Standards section of Regulation 3 by 3.1 percent. This includes permit application filing fees and permit renewal processing fees. Existing permit fees are well below the point of full cost recovery, and these fee increases are proposed to help the Air District reduce its cost recovery gap.

3.2 PROPOSED RULE AMENDMENTS

The complete text of the proposed changes to Air District Regulation 3: Fees, has been prepared in strikethrough (deletion of existing text) and underline (new text) format, and is included in Appendix B. Proposed fee increases have been rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- **Section 3-302: Fees for New and Modified Sources**

The proposed amendment to Section 3-302 is a 3.1 percent increase in the filing fee for permit applications for new/modified sources and abatement devices, from \$474 to \$489.

Revise Section 3-302 to specify the fee rates applied. The fee rates applied are those in force when the applicant has provided all the information required per 2-1-402 (excluding 2-1-402.3 fees) to evaluate the project

- **Section 3-302.3: Fees for Abatement Devices**

The proposed amendment to Section 3-302.3 is a 3.1 percent increase in the filing fee, from \$474 to \$489, and the not to exceed value will be increased from \$10,000 to \$10,270.

- **Section 3-311: Banking**

The proposed amendment to Section 3-311 is a 3.1 percent increase in the filing fee for banking applications, from \$474 to \$489.

- **Section 3-318: Public Notice Fee, Schools**

The proposed amendment to Section 3-318.1 and 3-318.2 is a 3.1 percent increase in the fee, from \$2,146 to \$2,204 per application.

- **Section 3-320: Toxic Inventory Fees**

The proposed amendment to Section 3-320 is a 3.1 percent increase from \$9,141 to \$9,388.

- Section 3-327: Permit to Operate, Renewal Fees

The processing fees for renewal of Permits to Operate specified in subsections 3-327.1 through 3-327.6 would be increased by 3.1 percent.

- Section 3-337: Exemption Fee

The proposed amendment to Section 3-337 is a 3.1 percent increase in the filing fee for a certificate of exemption, from \$474 to \$489.

- Section 3-342, Fee for Facility-Wide Health Risk Assessment

Section 3-342 is revised to add Health Risk Assessment (HRA) review fees to recover the Air District's costs of reviewing HRAs completed by District-approved consultants as required pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18: Reduction of Risk from Air Toxic Emissions at Existing Facilities.

Regulation 11, Rule 18: Reduction of Risk from Air Toxic Emissions at Existing Facilities (Rule 11-18) represents a continuation of the Air District's longstanding efforts to reduce health risk in the Bay Area resulting from the emission of toxic air contaminants from stationary sources. Under Rule 11-18, the Air District uses annual toxic emissions inventories from each affected facility to conduct a site-specific Health Risk Assessment (HRA) to assess the potential for adverse health effects to the public from exposure to emissions of toxic air contaminants from the facility.

Using the results of the HRAs, the Air District would determine whether a facility's health risk impact exceeds any risk action level established in the Rule. Facilities that pose a health risk in excess of any risk action level would be required either to demonstrate that all significant sources of toxic emissions at the facility are controlled by Best Available Retrofit Control Technology for Toxic Pollutants (TBARCT), or to reduce the health risk below the risk action level through the implementation of a Risk Reduction Plan. Any facility required to implement a Risk Reduction Plan would first submit the Plan to the Air District for staff review and public comment.

FYE 2018 Hourly Factor for Permit Fee Labor

Components of Salary-Driven Additional Cost Factor:

(updated with FYE 2017 Cost Recovery)

				Paid Leave Fringe Benefit	All Other Fringe Benefits	Sum of Fringe Benefits & Paid Leave	Indirect Cost Factor (Dist. Support Pgms)	Sum of Indirect, Fringe, & Paid Leave	Salary Multiplier
HOURLY SALARY				0.23	0.66	0.89	1.11	2.00	3.00
		Direct Salaries		Direct Salaries + Paid Leave	Other Fringe Benefits	Direct Labor (Salaries + Paid Leave + Fringe Benefits)	Indirect Costs (Labor + S&S + Capital)	Direct Labor + Indirect Costs	
		\$22,550,595		27,749,501	14,941,565	\$42,691,066	\$24,934,749	\$67,625,816	3.00
Position (select below)	FTE	Hourly Salary	Average Hrly						
Air Quality Engineering Manager	0.1	\$75.15	\$8	17.32	49.79	67.12	83.09	\$225	
Assistant Manager	1	\$73.34	\$73	16.91	48.59	65.50	81.09	\$220	
Toxicologist	0.5	\$66.18	\$33	15.26	43.85	59.10	73.17	\$198	
Principal Air Quality Engineer	2	\$66.18	\$132	15.26	43.85	59.10	73.17	\$198	
ANNUAL SALARY									
Position (select below)	FTE	Annual Salary	FTE Salary						
Air Quality Engineering Manager	0.1	\$156,305.31	\$15,631			\$13,960	\$17,283	\$46,874	
Assistant Manager	1	\$152,538.37	\$152,538			\$136,236	\$168,665	\$457,439	
Toxicologist	0.5	\$137,644.20	\$68,822			\$61,467	\$76,098	\$206,387	
Principal Air Quality Engineer	2	\$137,644.20	\$275,288			\$245,867	\$304,393	\$825,548	
	FTE	Avg. Salary	FTE Salary	Indirect Cost Multiplier	Charge Rate	HRA Review Hrs 1 Source	HRA Review Hrs 10 Sources	HRA Review Hrs 50 Sources	HRA Review Hrs 100 Sources
Total Hourly	3.60		\$ 246.29			8.00	16.00	48.00	88.00
Average Hourly (\$ per 1 FTE Hour)		\$ 68.41		3.00	\$ 205	\$ 1,641	\$ 3,283	\$ 9,848	\$ 18,054
						Minimum Fee Submittals			
Total Annual	3.60		\$ 512,279			1-10 Sources	11-50 Sources	50+ Sources	
Average Annual (\$ per 1 FTE)		\$ 142,300		3.00	\$ 426,736	\$ 2,462	\$ 6,565	\$ 13,951	
						Round to 2 Sig. Fig.:			
						\$ 2,500	\$ 6,600	\$ 14,000	

Based on the proposed Regulation 3 Amendments, the Air District estimates FYE 2019 fee revenue sufficient to recover the Air District's costs for the review of Facility-Wide Health Risk Assessments that are planned to be submitted and conducted during FYE 2019.

- Section 3-405: Fees Not Paid

Revise Section 3-405 to reduce fees charged to facilities that are more than 30 days late on paying their permit renewal invoice. Historically, these delinquent fees have been incurred at a disproportionately high frequency by small businesses such as gasoline dispensing facilities, dry cleaners, and auto body shops due to frequent ownership changes and new owners being unaware of missed permit renewal payments. To reduce this burden on small businesses, the proposed amendment would lower this delinquent fee from 50% to 25%. Based on the Air District's actual late and delinquent fee payments, staff estimates a fee revenue decrease of \$76,000, which is approximately 0.27% of renewal fees.

- Section 3-418: Temporary Incentive for Online Production System Transactions

Add Section 3-418 to authorize the Air Pollution Control Officer to reduce the fees for transactions using the Air District's online production system. This would help to serve as an incentive for facilities to conduct these transactions online.

Fee Schedules:

Schedule A: Hearing Board Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule A would be increased by 15 percent. The schedules of fees for excess emissions (Schedule A: Table I) and visible emissions (Schedule A: Table II) would also be increased by 15 percent.

Schedule B: Combustion of Fuel

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule B would be increased by 3.1 percent.

Schedule C: Stationary Containers for the Storage of Organic Liquids

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule C would not be increased.

Schedule D: Gasoline Transfer at Gasoline Dispensing Facilities, Bulk Plants and Terminals

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule D would be increased by 8 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk assessment for a source covered by Schedule D, which would be increased by 3.1 percent from \$474 to \$489.

Schedule E: Solvent Evaporating Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule E would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk assessment for a source covered by Schedule E, which would be increased by 3.1 percent from \$474 to \$489.

The proposed amendments would revise Fee Schedule E to directly calculate the fee based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed.

Schedule F: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule F would be increased by 7 percent. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule F would be increased by 3.1 percent, from \$474 to \$489. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule F is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

Clarify in Schedule G-1 that Sub-Slab Depressurization Equipment (SSDE) is subject to

the Schedule F permit fees, not the Schedule G-1 permit fees. From July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017, the Air District received 37 soil vapor extraction permit applications. Historically, about 18% of soil vapor extraction (SVE) permit applications have been sub-slab depressurization equipment.

For a typical sub-slab depressurization equipment source:

Under Schedule G-1, the permit application fees would be:

Filing Fee: \$489

Initial Fee: \$4,341

Risk Assessment Fee: \$4,926

Permit to Operate Fee: \$2,167

Total Fees under Schedule G-1 = \$11,923

Under Schedule F, the permit application fees would be:

Filing Fee: \$489

Initial Fee: \$636

Risk Assessment Fee: \$1,194

Permit to Operate Fee: \$462

Total Fees under Schedule F = \$2,781

Therefore, this proposed revision would result in an estimated annual fee revenue decrease of: $(37 \text{ SVE permits}) \times (0.18 \text{ SSDE/SVE}) \times (\$11,923 - \$2,781) = \$60,886$, which is minimal relative to total permit application fees.

Schedule G-1: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-1 would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-1, which would be increased by 3.1 percent from \$474 to \$489. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-1 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

Schedule G-2: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-2 would be increased by 15 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-2 which would be increased by 3.1 percent from \$474 to \$489. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-2 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

Schedule G-3: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-3 would be increased by 7 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-3, which would be increased by 3.1

percent from \$474 to \$489. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-3 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

Schedule G-4: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-4 would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule G-4, which would be increased by 3.1 percent from \$474 to \$489. The base fee for a health risk screening analysis in Schedule G-4 is included in the RSF for the first TAC source in the application.

Schedule G-5: Miscellaneous Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule G-5 would not be increased.

Schedule H: Semiconductor and Related Sources

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule H would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule H, which would be increased by 3.1 percent from \$474 to \$489.

Schedule I: Dry Cleaners

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule I would be increased by 15 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule I, which would be increased by 3.1 percent from \$474 to \$489.

Schedule K: Solid Waste Disposal Sites

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule K would be increased by 9 percent, except for the base fee for a health risk screening analysis for a source covered by Schedule K, which would be increased by 3.1 percent from \$474 to \$489.

Schedule L: Asbestos Operations

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule L would not be increased.

Schedule M: Major Stationary Source Fees

Schedule M is an emissions-based fee schedule that applies to various permitted facilities emitting 50 tons per year or more of organic compounds, sulfur oxides,

nitrogen oxides, and/or PM₁₀. Air District staff is proposing a 3.1 percent increase in the Schedule M fee rate based on the annual increase in the Bay Area Consumer Price Index.

Schedule N: Toxic Inventory Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the base fee in Sections 2 and 3 would not be increased. The value of the variable F_T , the total amount of fees to be collected, used to calculate fees for Schedule N is proposed to remain unchanged for FYE 2019.

However, the SL factor in Fee Schedule N: Toxic Inventory Fees, would be updated to recover current costs and higher California Air Resources Board AB2588 annual fees for FYE 2018.

Delete the formula for SL and its variables and definitions from Schedule N.

Schedule P: Major Facility Review Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule P would be increased by 8 percent.

Clarify in Schedule P that Initial Fees do not apply to Title V Renewal applications

Schedule Q: Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tanks

The fees in Schedule Q would not be increased since the Air District does not currently assess this fee.

Schedule R: Equipment Registration Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule R would be increased by 15 percent.

Schedule S: Naturally Occurring Asbestos Operations

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule S would be increased by 3.1 percent.

Schedule T: Greenhouse Gas Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule T would be increased by 7 percent.

Schedule U: Indirect Source Review Fees

The fees in Schedule U would not be increased since the Air District does not currently regulate indirect sources.

Schedule V: Open Burning

Schedule V would be increased by 3.1 percent, not the 15 percent based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, until a more effective method can be determined as a basis for fees. This will limit the burden on public agencies' prescribed burns for wildlife prevention.

Schedule W: Petroleum Refining Emissions Tracking Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule W would not be increased.

Schedule X: Major Stationary Source Community Air Monitoring Fees

Based on the cost recovery methodology listed in Table 1, the fees in Schedule X would not be increased.

4. FEE REVENUE AND COSTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

On an overall basis, the 2018 Cost Recovery Study (a copy of which is available on request) concluded that, for FYE 2017, fee revenue recovered 82.55 percent of regulatory program activity costs, with revenue of \$42.4 million and costs of \$51.3 million. This resulted in a shortfall, or cost recovery gap, of \$9 million which was filled by county tax revenue. The proposed fee amendments for FYE 2019 are projected to increase overall Air District fee revenue by approximately \$2.43 million relative to fee revenue levels that would be expected without the amendments. Revenue in FYE 2019 is expected to remain below the Air District's regulatory program costs for both permitted and non-permitted sources.

For years, the Air District has implemented aggressive cost containment measures that included reducing capital expenditures and maintaining a hiring freeze that resulted in historically high staff vacancy rates.

In the FYE 2019 budget, the Air District proposes to fill 397 FTE, an increase of 38 FTE over the initial approved FYE 2018 budget. During the second quarter of FYE 2018, the board approved an additional 22 FTE to address new and expanded programs because of State Assembly Bill 617. Assembly Bill (AB) 617, passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in 2017, establishes new, comprehensive air quality planning requirements for the California Air Resources Board (CARB) and local air districts. The bill requires CARB and the Air District to engage with communities to analyze and reduce localized cumulative exposure to air pollution to improve health in the most disproportionately impacted communities. CARB and the Air District will: 1) identify

impacted communities in the Bay Area; 2) develop and implement monitoring programs to better understand local air pollution sources and exposures, and; 3) develop and implement community action plans to reduce local emissions and exposures. Air District AB 617 implementation activities will cut across all divisions, and will represent a major focus for the agency in FYE 2019 and beyond.

Over the past several years, the Air District has implemented several cost containment and efficiency-based strategies. Some of these strategies include: timekeeping improvements, greater field capabilities, annual updates to cost recovery, improved public education, submittal of online permit applications, and availability of permit status online through the New Production System. Implementing these strategies have resulted in efficiencies as well as the ability to provide a higher service level (reduce time spent doing paperwork or answering permit-related questions to conducting inspections or evaluating permit applications).

To improve program efficiency, the Air District is actively transitioning to the New Production System, an on-line permitting system for the regulated community for high-volume source categories including gas stations, dry cleaners, and auto-body shops, and is expanding this system for additional source categories. These tools will increase efficiency and accuracy by allowing customers to submit applications, report data for the emissions inventory, pay invoices and have access to permit documents.

Future projections anticipate adequate revenue to meet projected expenditures with the assumption of continued attention to cost and permit fee analysis. The Air District continues to be fiscally prudent by maintaining its reserves. Reserves address future capital equipment and facility needs, uncertainties in State funding and external factors affecting the economy that could impact the Air District's ability to balance its budgets.

While the increased pickup of pension costs by employees reduced the Air District's annual obligation, premiums in employee health benefit, pension costs and OPEB obligations continue to grow. Over the last few years, the Air District has made significant efforts in funding its obligations for OPEB by making additional contributions to fund its unfunded liability. Based on June 30, 2016 actuarial valuation study for OPEB, the Air District's plan is approximately 68% funded; leaving an unfunded liability of 32% or \$19 million. As a part of the FYE 2016 Budget, the Board adopted a minimum OPEB funding target policy of 90%. The FYE 2019 Budget includes the continuation of this funding with a \$4.0 million contribution.

The Air District's pension obligation is also growing; especially with recent changes in actuarial assumptions by CalPERS. As a result, CalPERS anticipates increased employer rates over the next 5 years. Based on the June 30, 2016 CalPERS actuarial valuation study, the Air District is currently funded at approximately 73%; leaving an unfunded liability of 27% or approximately \$76 million. Given these potential impacts, the FYE 2019 Budget contributes \$1.0 million in discretionary contributions towards this account, which will be used for the sole purpose of reducing the unfunded liability to minimize the impact of future rate increases for the Air District.

5. STATUTORY AUTHORITY FOR PROPOSED FEE INCREASES

The Air District is a regional regulatory agency, and its fees are used to recover the costs of issuing permits, performing inspections, and other associated regulatory activities. The Air District's fees fall into the category specified in Section 1(e) of Article XIII C of the California Constitution which specifies that charges of this type assessed to regulated entities to recover regulatory program activity costs are not taxes. The amount of fee revenue collected by the Air District has been clearly shown to be much less than the costs of the Air District's regulatory program activities both for permitted and non-permitted sources.

The Air District's fee regulation, with its various fee schedules, is used to allocate regulatory program costs to fee payers in a manner which bears a fair or reasonable relationship to the payer's burden on, or benefits received from, regulatory activities. Permit fees are based on the type and size of the source being regulated, with minimum and maximum fees being set in recognition of the practical limits to regulatory costs that exist based on source size. Add-on fees are used to allocate costs of specific regulatory requirements that apply to some sources but not others (e.g., health risk screening fees, public notification fees, alternative compliance plan fees). Emissions-based fees are used to allocate costs of regulatory activities not reasonably identifiable with specific fee payers.

Since 2006, the Air District has used annual analyses of cost recovery performed at the fee-schedule level, which is based on data collected from a labor-tracking system, to adjust fees. These adjustments are needed as the Air District's regulatory program activities change over time based on changes in statutes, rules and regulations, enforcement priorities, and other factors.

State law authorizes air districts to adopt fee schedules to cover the costs of various air pollution programs. California Health and Safety Code (H&S Code) section 42311(a) provides authority for an air district to collect permit fees to cover the costs of air district programs related to permitted stationary sources. H&S Code section 42311(f) further authorizes the Air District to assess additional permit fees to cover the costs of programs related to toxic air contaminants. H&S Code section 41512.7(b) limits the allowable percentage increase in fees for authorities to construct and permits to operate to 15 percent per year.

H&S Code section 44380(a) authorizes air districts to adopt a fee schedule that recovers the costs to the air district and State agencies of the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program (AB 2588). The section provides the authority for the Air District to collect toxic inventory fees under Schedule N.

H&S Code section 42311(h) authorizes air districts to adopt a schedule of fees to cover the reasonable costs of the Hearing Board incurred as a result of appeals from air district decisions on the issuance of permits. Section 42364(a) provides similar

authority to collect fees for the filing of applications for variances or to revoke or modify variances. These sections provide the authority for the Air District to collect Hearing Board fees under Schedule A.

H&S Code section 42311(g) authorizes air districts to adopt a schedule of fees to be assessed on area-wide or indirect sources of emissions, which are regulated but for which permits are not issued by the air district, to recover the costs of air district programs related to these sources. This section provides the authority for the Air District to collect asbestos fees (including fees for Naturally Occurring Asbestos operations), soil excavation reporting fees, registration fees for various types of regulated equipment, for Indirect Source Review, and fees for open burning.

The proposed fee amendments are in accordance with all applicable authorities. The Air District fees subject to this rulemaking are in amounts no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the Air District's regulatory activities, and the manner in which the Air District fees allocate those costs to a payer bear a fair and reasonable relationship to the payer's burdens on the Air District regulatory activities and benefits received from those activities. Permit fee revenue (after adoption of the proposed amendments) would still be well below the Air District's regulatory program activity costs associated with permitted sources. Similarly, fee revenue for non-permitted area wide sources would be below the Air District's costs of regulatory programs related to these sources. Hearing Board fee revenue would be below the Air District's costs associated with Hearing Board activities related to variances and permit appeals. Fee increases for authorities to construct and permits to operate would be less than 15 percent per year.

6. ASSOCIATED IMPACTS AND OTHER RULE DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS

6.1 EMISSIONS IMPACTS

There will be no direct change in air emissions as a result of the proposed amendments.

6.2 ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The Air District must, in some cases, consider the socioeconomic impacts and incremental costs of proposed rules or amendments. Section 40728.5(a) of the California H&S Code requires that socioeconomic impacts be analyzed whenever an air district proposes the adoption, amendment, or repeal of a rule or regulation that will significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations. The proposed fee amendments will not significantly affect air quality or emissions limitations, and so a socioeconomic impact analysis is not required.

Section 40920.6 of the H&S Code specifies that an air district is required to perform an incremental cost analysis for a proposed rule, if the purpose of the rule is to meet the requirement for best available retrofit control technology or for a feasible measure. The proposed fee amendments are not best available retrofit control technology requirements, nor are they a feasible measure required under the California Clean Air Act; therefore, an incremental cost analysis is not required.

The financial impact of the proposed fee amendments on small businesses is expected to be minor. Many small businesses operate only one or two permitted sources, and generally pay only the minimum permit renewal fees. For the facilities shown in Table 4, increases in annual permit and registration renewal fees would be under \$100, except for a typical gasoline service station.

Table 4. Changes in Annual Permit/Registration Renewal Fees for Typical Small Businesses

Facility Type	Current Fees (prior to increase)	Proposed Fee Increase	Total Fees (post increase)
Gas Station	\$2,608	\$212	\$2,820
Dry Cleaner (permitted)	\$448	\$70	\$518
Dry Cleaner (registered)	\$225	\$34	\$259
Auto Body Shop	\$485	\$47	\$532
Back-up Generator	\$263	\$11	\$274

For reference, Air District permit fees are generally well below that of the South Coast AQMD, the other major metropolitan air district in the state with a cost of living similar to that of the Bay Area. South Coast AQMD staff have indicated that their fee revenue recovers a much higher percentage of associated program activity costs (i.e., over 90 percent) relative to the Bay Area AQMD.

For larger facilities, such as refineries and power plants, increases in annual permit renewal fees would cover a considerable range due to differences in the facility's size, mix of emission sources, pollutant emission rates and applicable fee schedules. As shown in Table 5, the FYE 2019 annual permit fee increase for the five Bay Area refineries would range from approximately 4.7 to 5.5 percent. The annual permit fee increase for power generating facilities shown in Table 6 would range from approximately 5.0 to 5.2 percent. Projected FYE 2019 fee increases are based on FYE 2018 material throughput data. Table 5 and 6 also include current Permit to Operate fees paid and historical annual fee increases.

Table 5. Refinery Permit to Operate Fee Comparison

	Annual % Permit Fee Increase/Decrease (Fiscal Year Ending)					2018 Permit Fee
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Projected	
Chevron	12.1	9.3	14.7	1.2	4.9	\$3.7 MM
Shell	12.4	5.8	15.0	10.0	4.9	\$3.4 MM
Phillips 66	9.3	3.4	14.6	2.2	5.5	\$1.6 MM
Valero	8.4	11.9	15.0	2.4	5.3	\$1.9 MM
Tesoro	13.0	21.7	13.3	-1.8	4.7	\$2.1 MM

Table 6. Power Plant Permit to Operate Fee Comparison

	Annual % Permit Fee Increase/Decrease (Fiscal Year Ending)					2018 Permit Fee
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Projected	
Delta Energy	16.9	12.6	4.8	-7.0	5.1	\$ 427,402
Los Medanos	15.0	15.0	4.8	7.3	5.2	\$ 350,726
Gateway	15.0	19.8	4.5	-7.6	5.0	\$ 295,930
Crockett Cogen	15.0	11.5	7.9	2.5	5.0	\$ 230,111

6.3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq., and the CEQA Guidelines, 14 CCR 15000 et seq., require a government agency that undertakes or approves a discretionary project to prepare documentation addressing the potential impacts of that project on all environmental media. Certain types of agency actions are, however, exempt from CEQA requirements. The proposed fee amendments are exempt from the requirements of the CEQA under Section 15273 of the CEQA Guidelines, which state: "CEQA does not apply to the establishment, modification, structuring, restructuring, or approval of rates, tolls, fares, and other charges by public agencies...." (See also Public Resources Code Section 21080(b) (8)).

Section 40727.2 of the H&S Code imposes requirements on the adoption, amendment, or repeal of air district regulations. It requires an air district to identify existing federal and air district air pollution control requirements for the equipment or source type affected by the proposed change in air district rules. The air district must then note any differences between these existing requirements and the requirements imposed by the proposed change. This fee proposal does not impose a new standard, make an existing standard more stringent, or impose new or more stringent administrative requirements. Therefore, section 40727.2 of the H&S Code does not apply.

6.4 STATUTORY FINDINGS

Pursuant to H&S Code section 40727, regulatory amendments must meet findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication, and reference. The proposed amendments to Regulation 3:

- Are necessary to fund the Air District's efforts to attain and maintain federal and state air quality standards, and to reduce public exposure to toxic air contaminants;
- Are authorized by H&S Code sections 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364, 44380 and 40 CFR Part 70.9;
- Are clear, in that the amendments are written so that the meaning can be understood by the affected parties;
- Are consistent with other Air District rules, and not in conflict with any state or federal law;
- Are not duplicative of other statutes, rules or regulations; and
- Reference H&S Code sections 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364, 44380 and 40 CFR Part 70.9.

7. RULE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

On February 1, 2018, the Air District issued a notice for a public workshop to discuss with interested parties an initial proposal to amend Regulation 3, Fees. Distribution of this notice included all Air District-permitted and registered facilities, asbestos contractors, and a number of other potentially interested stakeholders. The notice was also posted on the Air District website. A public workshop and simultaneous webcast was held on

February 20, 2018 to discuss the initial Regulation 3 fee proposal.

On March 28, 2018 Air District staff provided a briefing on the proposed fee amendments to the Air District Board of Directors' Budget and Finance Committee.

Under H&S Code section 41512.5, the adoption or revision of fees for non-permitted sources requires two public hearings that are held at least 30 days apart from one another. This provision applies to Schedule L: Asbestos Operations, Schedule Q: Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tanks, Schedule R: Equipment Registration Fees, Schedule S: Naturally Occurring Asbestos Operations, Schedule U: Indirect Source Fees, and Schedule V: Open Burning. A Public Hearing Notice for the proposed Regulation 3 was published on March 16, 2018. An initial public hearing to consider testimony on the proposed amendments was held on April 18, 2018. A second public hearing, to consider adoption of the proposed fee amendments, has been scheduled for June 6, 2018, or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard. If adopted, the amendments would be made effective on July 1, 2018.

8. PUBLIC COMMENTS

8.1 Public Workshop Comments – Regulation 3, Fees

The District held a public workshop on February 20, 2018 to discuss draft amendments to Regulation 3: Fees. There were two attendees plus the webcast audience. Written comments were received on the Regulation 3, Fees proposal as follows: (1) the Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA) and (2) the California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance (CCEEB).

WSPA Comments dated March 21, 2018

Comment 1: WSPA asks that the Air District track refinery costs and revenue.

Response 1: Refinery operations cover multiple device types and fee schedules. The Air District tracks revenue by sites, devices and fee schedules, whereas labor and other costs are tracked using 48 distinct billing codes for different device types. Additionally, the Air District is committed to reviewing how it could improve its current tracking by staff training, enhancing or refining its tracking system and by looking at how better to account for time billed to “general” billing codes.

Comment 2: WSPA requests that the Air District should code and track costs for specific programs.

Response 2: The Air District currently codes and tracks costs for specific programs and source types. For example, the Air District tracks costs for processing renewals in Program 502 where data on which to base the renewal is collected from the facility and used to calculate the cost of the permit. Costs to inspect facilities are tracked in Program 403, where there are

requirements for scheduled inspections. Costs associated with applications are tracked in Program 501. Other activities like source testing have their own specific programs and codes.

Comment 3: WSPA comments that the Air District has more staff than 32 of the 34 local air districts and the Bay Area has better air quality.

Response 3: The Air District regulates over 20,000 stationary sources in the nine-county region which requires a large engineering, rule development, planning, climate protection, and compliance and enforcement staff. The Air District maintains and operates air monitoring stations throughout the air basin and maintains its own laboratory. The Air District awards over \$60 million in grants for mobile source emission reductions and actively participates in community outreach and public engagement activities. The Air District is committed to improved air quality and has started a new Technology Implementation Office. The staffing level required for all these activities is appropriate.

Comment 4: WSPA requests that staff should minimize unnecessary work efforts related to prepare guidance on rule/policy requirement and regulatory mandates.

Response 4: The Air District disagrees that these efforts are unnecessary. Guidance on rule and policy requirements are how the Air District provides certainty for the regulated community, public and its staff on how various mandates will be implemented. This comment conflicts with many previous WSPA comments regarding the need for certainty and transparency regarding how rules, regulations and policies will be implemented at the Air District. The Air District believes that the development of clear and appropriate guidance is a significant and necessary step that it intends to continue as it rolls out future regulatory and policy mandates.

Comment 5: WSPA agrees with the Report that the Permit General – 08 billing code should be parsed out with more specificity and would like to know how this evaluation was done.

Response 5: The current method of cost allocation for the Permit General - 08 billing code is for labor to be apportioned across all schedules, based on the proportion of direct labor in the schedules. This basis is currently under review based on the recommendations of the Air District's most recent cost-containment study. The Air District continually makes efforts to diminish the use of billing code 08 in favor of schedule-specific codes and is committed to reviewing how changes could improve cost tracking in this area.

Comment 6: WSPA asks for a clearer delineation between direct costs and indirect costs and questions the assignment of labor for settlements under the Litigation program as an indirect cost.

Response 6: Indirect costs are clearly delineated by the Matrix study under Item 2 – Cost Allocation Plan, Cost Allocation Description starting on page 5. Labor costs associated with settlements that are not related to permitted sources are included in the Litigation program and are allocated as indirect because the entire Air District receives the benefit from these efforts.

Comment 7: WSPA asks whether the total cost and total revenue at the bottom of the tables on pages 2 and 25 reflect total Air District or not.

Response 7: Only the stationary source regulatory program costs are addressed in the report. The only indirectly related permit fee costs are the indirect costs, which are apportioned across all fee schedules as seen on page 25, as well as all other District revenue and non-revenue activity types.

Comment 8: WSPA notes that the report does not contain a definition of “reasonable” cost of service.

Response 8: The District’s fee regulation, with its various fee schedules, is used to allocate regulatory program costs to fee payers in a manner which bears a fair or reasonable relationship to the payer’s burden on, or benefits received from, regulatory activities. Permit fees are based on the type and size of the source being regulated, with minimum and maximum fees being set in recognition of the practical limits to regulatory costs that exist based on source size. Add-on fees are used to allocate costs of specific regulatory requirements that apply to some sources but not others (e.g., health risk screening fees, public notification fees, alternative compliance plan fees). Emissions-based fees are used to allocate costs of regulatory activities not reasonably identifiable with specific fee payers. Since 2006, the District has used annual analyses of cost recovery performed at the fee-schedule level, which is based on data collected from a labor-tracking system, to adjust fees. These adjustments are needed as the District’s regulatory program activities change over time based on changes in statutes, rules and regulations, enforcement priorities, and other factors.”

Comment 9: WSPA requests clarification on the Air District’s costs associated with Fee Schedule D.

Response 9: The Air District costs reflect the work necessary for permitting and inspection activities of the approximately 2,500 individual gas dispensing sources in the Bay Area. Schedule D also includes bulk plant and terminals that require annual permitting and source testing by the Air District.

Comment 10: WSPA requests to know why Schedule M fees are not included in Table on pages 2 and 25.

Response 10: Fees collected under Schedule M are distributed among and are included in Schedules B, C, D, F (G1-5), I and K. The Matrix report shows only the totals of the fee schedule revenue, not the components. The Schedule M component is shown in in the 2018 Cost Recovery Study Figures 2 and 3 which are posted on the Air District’s website (http://www.baaqmd.gov/~media/dotgov/files/rules/regulation-3/documents/20180327_costrec_0300-pdf.pdf?la=en).

Comment 11: WSPA wants to know why the Air District incurs \$4 million in costs for Schedule L – Asbestos Operations when other parties are paying for the asbestos remediation/removal.

Response 11: Each asbestos job requires a notification, administrative processing and the presence of an inspector to ensure compliance with regulations - each of which has associated costs.

Comment 12: WSPA wants to know why the Air District incurs \$502,547 in costs when zero community air monitors have been installed.

Response 12: The Schedule X costs are associated with the evaluation of existing monitors and planning, siting evaluation, and program design for new monitors. For example, Air District staff held four public workshops (Richmond, Martinez, Rodeo and Benicia) to work with communities near the refineries to implement the Regulation 12-15 monitoring. Additionally, work on the design, siting, engineering and negotiation for monitoring sites is ongoing.

Comment 13: WSPA requests the costs associated with unnecessary permit applications to determine permitted/exempt status.

Response 13: It is the Air District's function to determine whether the applicant's project requires a permit or is exempt. A request for a permit application is made when an applicant has a non-routine project where the engineer needs more information about the project to determine if a letter of exemption is sufficient or a permit is required. The application process is the regulatory mechanism used to obtain sufficient information to determine whether a project requires a permit and allows for cost recovery of staff's time to review these applications. The applications also allow for greater transparency in the permitting process with the public.

Comment 14: Due to the new Regulation 2-5 trigger levels passed in December 2016, WSPA commented that work on additional HRA's will result in little benefit.

Response 14: The Air District disagrees. Toxic Best Available Control Technology will be required more often with OEHA's new modeling guidelines. The Air District believes that public health will be better protected via the reductions that are achieved from additional HRA's which require facilities to reduce toxic emissions.

Comment 15: WSPA requests clarification on how Penalty Fines are handled in cost recovery.

Response 15: Civil penalties are not fee revenue. They are not included in the cost recovery calculations.

Comment 16: WSPA requests that the Report clearly identify the time period that the Report is addressing.

Response 16: The cost recovery report was based on cost data for fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

CCEEB Comments dated March 20, 2018

Comment 1: CCEEB requests that the Air District align the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 with the associated FYE 2019 proposed Budget. They are concerned that the deadline to submit comments on proposed Regulation 3 comes before the Air District's proposed Budget will be made available for review.

Response 1: The proposed amendments to Regulation 3 and the proposed FYE 2019 Budget are interlinked and worked on simultaneously. Air District staff follow a consistent practice of determining fee increases in the context of cost recovery and budgeting on an annual basis. The Air District staff anticipate costs and propose the budget and necessary fees increases accordingly. The Fee Workshop comments were due on March 21st. Comments on the April 18, 2018 Board Hearing materials could be submitted until May 9th.

Comment 2: CCEEB asks that the Air District place greater focus on cost containment and consider performance-based budgeting practices. CCEEB expressed concern that the facilities able to use the Production System are furthest from full cost recovery and that the system may never be applicable to many of the Air District's complex facility permits, which provide the majority of the Air District's fee-based revenue.

Response 2: As more of the facilities in the Production System utilize the on-line features, cost recovery and containment will improve. We will be incentivizing these facilities to complete all transactions with the Air District online as part of the upcoming budget cycle. CCEEB's concern that the Air District's Production System will not be applicable to complex facilities is unfounded. The Air District is currently working on a complex facility portal to transition the larger facilities online over the next 2 to 3 years.

Comment 3: CCEEB requests that there be greater transparency on which fee schedules are elected for fee schedule increases and recommends strict adherence to the existing fee increase methodology.

Response 3: The proposed fees are based on the "2018 Cost Recovery Study", which averages the cost recovery over a three-year baseline. This has been our standard procedure since 2002. It is not based on the one-year cost recovery calculated in the Matrix Cost Recovery and Containment Study. Schedule V was reduced from the recommendations on the advice of staff who handle open burn notifications to reduce the burden on public agencies such as fire departments and public land use areas.

Comment 4: CCEEB comments that Schedule Y is premature and should be postponed until the AB 617 program is more developed.

Response 4: The Air District will not be proceeding with proposed Schedule Y this fiscal year.

Comment 5: CCEEB appreciates that the Budget and Finance Committee will hear both the proposed amendments to Regulation 3 and the proposed Budget at its March 28th committee meeting.

Response 5: The proposed amendments to Regulation 3 and the proposed FYE 2019 Budget were presented and discussed at the March 28th Budget and Finance Committee Meeting. The first Hearing date for Regulation 3 will be on April 18, 2019 at the Board of Director's Meeting. The final Hearing for Regulation 3 and the adoption of the FYE 2019 Budget are scheduled for June 6, 2019.

Comment 6: CCEEB states that their request for an extension of the written comment due date was denied by staff.

Response 6: CCEEB was encouraged to submit before the due date but was informed that a later submission would also be considered. CCEEB was also informed that formally there are two Board Hearings planned on the proposed amendments to Regulation 3, where they could submit oral or written comments (April 18, 2018 to receive testimony only and June 6, 2018 to consider adoption).

Comment 7: CCEEB supports the work of the Air District on cost recovery and containment and thanks the staff for the opportunity to comment.

Response 7: The Air District appreciates the comments and input submitted by CCEEB.

Comment 8: CCEEB seeks to more fully understand, given the passage of AB 398, how Schedule T will be used for certain climate programs.

Response 8: Schedule T fees, alongside the Air District's non-fee-related revenue, are used to support all Air District climate change activities, which are continuing to grow and can be found in the Air District's 2019 proposed budget.

Comment 9: CCEEB wishes to work with the Air District on securing sustainable and equitable long-term funding sources for the Community Air Protection Program implementation costs.

Response 9: The Air District is investigating funding sources for this important work and appreciates CCEEB's support.

Comment 10: CCEEB requests to see the total cost and revenue associated with Schedules M, Q, and U.

Response 10: Fees collected under Schedule M are included in Schedules B, C, D, F (G1-5), I and K. The Matrix report shows only the totals of schedule revenue, not the components. Schedule M components may be seen in the 2018 Cost Recovery Study which will be posted on the Air District's website. Schedule Q (Excavation of Contaminated Soil) revenue has not been collected for over 10 years since other agencies are now responsible for permitting and

inspection. Schedule U (Indirect Source Review) revenue has not been collected since it was proposed in 2009.

Comment 11: CCEEB would like to understand how the proposed temporary incentive for transactions using the production system would be implemented.

Response 11: At this time, the Air District staff is considering a variety of ideas on how the proposed temporary incentive would be implemented. One of these ideas would be to reduce the Permit Renewal Processing fee for facilities that renew online using the Production System.

Comment 12: CCEEB believes that under-utilization of the Production System could be addressed through better public communications and outreach to the regulated community. The benefits to end users of the system should be incentive enough to move to the electronic based system.

Response 12: In upcoming fiscal year, the Air District will incentivize the facilities to complete the permit renewal process in the Production System by utilizing proposed Section 3-418. The Air District has delayed the full implementation of the Production System for small sources until it has upgraded its financial system. The financial system project has recently been completed and the Air District is now concentrating on upgrades to its online payment systems including E checks and credit payments. Once these enhancements are complete, the Air District will be working to transition 100% of small facilities to the online NPS environment over the next two years.

8.2 Public Hearing Comments – Regulation 3, Fees

CCEEB comments dated April 24, 2018

Comment 1: Continue to work with stakeholders on providing clarity.

Response 1: The Air District will continue to work with stakeholders to provide clarity on its permit fees and program expenditures during the annual budget and fee amendment process.

Comment 2: Continue cost containment discussions.

Response 2: The Air District will continue cost containment discussions with stakeholders to identify additional possible opportunities and strategies.

9. CONCLUSIONS

Air District staff finds that the proposed fee amendments meet the findings of necessity, authority, clarity, consistency, non-duplication and reference specified in H&S Code section 40727. The proposed amendments:

- Are necessary to fund the Air District's efforts to attain and maintain federal and

- state air quality standards, and to reduce public exposure to toxic air contaminants;
- Are authorized by H&S Code sections 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364, 44380 and 40 CFR Part 70.9;
- Are clear, in that the amendments are written so that the meaning can be understood by the affected parties;
- Are consistent with other Air District rules, and not in conflict with any state or federal law;
- Are not duplicative of other statutes, rules or regulations; and
- Reference H&S Code sections 42311, 42311.2, 41512.7, 42364, 44380 and 40 CFR Part 70.9.

The proposed fee amendments will be used by the Air District to recover the costs of issuing permits, performing inspections, and other associated regulatory activities. The Air District fees subject to this rulemaking are in amounts no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the Air District's regulatory activities, and the manner in which the Air District fees allocate those costs to a payer bear a fair and reasonable relationship to the payer's burdens on the Air District regulatory activities and benefits received from those activities. After adoption of the proposed amendments, permit fee revenue would still be below the Air District's regulatory program activity costs associated with permitted sources. Similarly, fee revenue for non-permitted sources would be below the Air District's costs of regulatory programs related to these sources. Fee increases for authorities to construct and permits to operate would not exceed 15 percent per year as required under H&S Code section 41512.7. The proposed amendments to Regulation 3 are exempt from the requirements of the CEQA under Section 15273 of the CEQA Guidelines.



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

DRAFT STAFF REPORT

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
BAAQMD REGULATION 3: FEES**

APPENDIX A

COST RECOVERY POLICY
(Adopted March 7, 2012)

COST RECOVERY POLICY FOR BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT REGULATORY PROGRAMS

PURPOSE

WHEREAS, the District has the primary authority for the control of air pollution from all sources of air emissions located in the San Francisco Bay Area, other than emissions from motor vehicles, in accordance with the provisions of Health & Safety Code sections 39002 and 40000.

WHEREAS, the District is responsible for implementing and enforcing various District, State, and federal air quality regulatory requirements that apply to non-vehicular sources.

WHEREAS, the District's regulatory programs involve issuing permits, performing inspections, and other associated activities.

WHEREAS, the District is authorized to assess fees to regulated entities for the purpose of recovering the reasonable costs of regulatory program activities, and these authorities include those provided for in California Health and Safety Code sections 42311, 42364, and 44380.

WHEREAS, the District's fees fall within the categories provided in Section 1(e) of Article XIII C of the California Constitution, which indicates that charges assessed to regulated entities to recover regulatory program activity costs, and charges assessed to cover the cost of conferring a privilege or providing a service, are not taxes.

WHEREAS, the District has adopted, and periodically amends, a fee regulation for the purpose of recovering regulatory program activity costs, and this regulation with its various fee schedules, is used to allocate costs to fee payers in a manner which bears a fair or reasonable relationship to the payer's burden on, or benefits received from, regulatory activities.

WHEREAS, the District analyzes whether assessed fees result in the collection of sufficient revenue to recover the costs of related program activities; these analyses have included contractor-conducted fee studies completed in 1999, 2005, and 2011, and annual District staff-conducted cost recovery updates completed in 2006 through 2010. Each fee study and cost recovery update completed revealed that District fee revenue falls significantly short of recovering the costs of related program activities.

WHEREAS, the District's most recently completed fee study (*Cost Recovery and Containment Study, Bay Area Air Quality Management District*, Final Report, Matrix Consulting Group, March 9, 2011) concluded that in Fiscal Year Ending (FYE) 2010, the District recovered approximately 62 percent of its fee-related activity costs, resulting in an under-recovery of costs (i.e., a cost recovery gap), and a subsidy to fee payers, of approximately \$16.8 million, and that this cost recovery gap resulted despite the

implementation of a number of strategies to contain costs.

WHEREAS, cost recovery analyses have indicated that the District's Fee Schedule P: Major Facility Review Fees, which establishes fees for program activities associated with the Title V permit program, has under-recovered costs by an average of \$3.4 million per year over the period FYE 2004 through FYE 2010.

WHEREAS, the District's Board of Directors has recognized since 1999 that the District's cost recovery gap has been an issue that needs to be addressed, and since that time has adopted annual fee amendments in order to increase fee revenue.

WHEREAS, in addition to fee revenue, the District receives revenue from Bay Area counties that is derived from property taxes, and a large portion of this tax revenue has historically been used on an annual basis to fill the cost recovery gap.

WHEREAS, the tax revenue that the District receives varies on a year-to-year basis, and cannot necessarily be relied on to fill the cost recovery gap and also cover other District expenses necessitating, in certain years, the use of reserve funds.

WHEREAS, tax revenue that the District receives, to the extent that it is not needed to fill the cost recovery gap, can be used to fund initiatives or programs that may further the District's mission but that lack a dedicated funding source.

WHEREAS, it may be appropriate as a matter of policy to establish specific fee discounts for small businesses, green businesses, or other regulated entities or members of the public, where tax revenue is used to cover a portion of regulatory program activity costs, and the District's existing fee regulation contains several fee discounts of this type.

POLICY

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District that:

(1) Cost Containment –In order to ensure that the costs of its regulatory programs remain reasonable, the District should continue to implement feasible cost containment measures, including the use of appropriate best management practices, without compromising the District's effective implementation and enforcement of applicable regulatory requirements. The District's annual budget documents should include a summary of cost containment measures that are being implemented.

(2) Analysis of Cost Recovery – The District should continue to analyze the extent to which fees recover regulatory program activity costs, both on an overall basis, and at the level of individual fee schedules. These cost recovery analyses should be periodically completed by a qualified District contractor, and should be updated on an annual basis by District staff using a consistent methodology.

(3) Cost Recovery Goals – It is the general policy of the District, except as otherwise noted below, that the costs of regulatory program activities be fully recovered by assessing fees to regulated entities. In order to move towards this goal, the District should amend its fee regulation over the next four years, in conjunction with the adoption of budgets for Fiscal Year Ending (FYE) 2013 through FYE 2016, in a manner sufficient to increase overall recovery of regulatory program activity costs to 85 percent. Amendments to specific fee schedules should also be made in consideration of cost recovery analyses conducted at the fee schedule-level, with larger increases being adopted for the schedules that have the larger cost recovery gaps. This includes Fee Schedule P: Major Facility Review Fees, which has been determined to under-recover costs by a significant amount. Newly adopted regulatory measures should include fees that are designed to recover increased regulatory program activity costs associated with the measure, unless the Board of Directors determines that a portion of those costs should be covered by tax revenue. Tax revenue should also continue to be used to subsidize existing fee discounts that the District provides (e.g., for small businesses, green businesses, and third-party permit appeals), and to cover the cost of the District's wood smoke enforcement program.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution is non-binding in the case of unforeseen financial circumstances, and may also be reconsidered or updated by the District's Board of Directors.



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

STAFF REPORT

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO BAAQMD REGULATION 3: FEES

APPENDIX B PROPOSED REGULATORY LANGUAGE REGULATION 3: FEES

REGULATION 3 FEES INDEX

3-100 GENERAL

- 3-101 Description
- 3-102 Deleted July 12, 1989
- 3-103 Exemption, Abatement Devices
- 3-104 Deleted August 2, 1995
- 3-105 Exemption, Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tank Operation Fees
- 3-106 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-107 Exemption, Sources Exempt from Permit Requirements

3-200 DEFINITIONS

- 3-201 Cancelled Application
- 3-202 Gasoline Dispensing Facility
- 3-203 Filing Fee
- 3-204 Initial Fee
- 3-205 Authority to Construct
- 3-206 Modification
- 3-207 Permit to Operate Fee
- 3-208 Deleted June 4, 1986
- 3-209 Small Business
- 3-210 Solvent Evaporating Source
- 3-211 Source
- 3-212 Deleted August 2, 1995
- 3-213 Major Stationary Source
- 3-214 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-215 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-216 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-217 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-218 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-219 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-220 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-321 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-222 Deleted effective March 1, 2000
- 3-223 Start-up Date
- 3-224 Permit to Operate
- 3-225 Deleted June 3, 2015
- 3-226 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987
- 3-227 Toxic Air Contaminant, or TAC
- 3-228 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-229 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-230 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-231 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-232 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-233 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-234 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-235 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-236 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-237 PM₁₀
- 3-238 Risk Assessment Fee

3-239	Toxic Surcharge
3-240	Biogenic Carbon Dioxide
3-241	Green Business
3-242	Incident
3-243	Incident Response
3-244	Permit to Operate Renewal Date
3-245	Permit Renewal Period

3-300 STANDARDS

3-301	Hearing Board Fees
3-302	Fees for New and Modified Sources
3-303	Back Fees
3-304	Alteration
3-305	Cancellation or Withdrawal
3-306	Change in Conditions
3-307	Transfers
3-308	Change of Location
3-309	Deleted June 21, 2017
3-310	Fee for Constructing Without a Permit
3-311	Banking
3-312	Emission Caps and Alternative Compliance Plans
3-313	Deleted May 19, 1999
3-314	Deleted August 2, 1995
3-315	Costs of Environmental Documentation
3-316	Deleted June 6, 1990
3-317	Asbestos Operation Fee
3-318	Public Notice Fee, Schools
3-319	Major Stationary Source Fees
3-320	Toxic Inventory Fees
3-321	Deleted December 2, 1998
3-322	Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tank Operation Fees
3-323	Pre-Certification Fees
3-324	Deleted June 7, 2000
3-325	Deleted December 2, 1998
3-326	Deleted December 2, 1998
3-327	Permit to Operate, Renewal Fees
3-328	Fee for OEHHA Risk Assessment Reviews
3-329	Fees for New Source Review Health Risk Assessment
3-330	Fee for Renewing an Authority to Construct
3-331	Registration Fees
3-332	Naturally Occurring Asbestos Fees
3-333	Major Facility Review (MFR) and Synthetic Minor Application Fees
3-334	Greenhouse Gas Fees
3-335	Indirect Source Review Fees
3-336	Open Burning Operation Fees
3-337	Exemption Fees
3-338	Incident Response Fees
3-339	Petroleum Refining Emissions Tracking Fees
3-340	Major Stationary Source Community Air Monitoring Fees
3-341	Fee for Risk Reduction Plan
3-342	Fee for Facility-Wide Health Risk Assessment

3-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

3-401	Permits
3-402	Single Anniversary Date
3-403	Change in Operating Parameters
3-404	Deleted June 7, 2000
3-405	Fees Not Paid
3-406	Deleted June 4, 1986
3-407	Deleted August 2, 1995
3-408	Permit to Operate Valid for 12 Months
3-409	Deleted June 7, 2000
3-410	Deleted August 2, 1995
3-411	Advance Deposit of Funds
3-412	Deleted December 2, 1998
3-413	Toxic "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act Revenues
3-414	Deleted December 2, 1998
3-415	Failure to Pay - Further Actions
3-416	Adjustment of Fees
3-417	Temporary Amnesty for Unpermitted and Unregistered Sources
3-418	<u>Temporary Incentive for Online Production System Transactions</u>

3-500 MONITORING AND RECORDS (None Included)

3-600 MANUAL OF PROCEDURES (None Included)

FEE SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE A	HEARING BOARD FEES
SCHEDULE B	COMBUSTION OF FUEL
SCHEDULE C	STATIONARY CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF ORGANIC LIQUIDS
SCHEDULE D	GASOLINE TRANSFER AT GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES, BULK PLANTS AND TERMINALS
SCHEDULE E	SOLVENT EVAPORATING SOURCES
SCHEDULE F	MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES
SCHEDULE H	SEMICONDUCTOR AND RELATED OPERATIONS
SCHEDULE I	DRY CLEANERS
SCHEDULE J	DELETED February 19, 1992
SCHEDULE K	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES
SCHEDULE L	ASBESTOS OPERATIONS
SCHEDULE M	MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE FEES
SCHEDULE N	TOXIC INVENTORY FEES
SCHEDULE O	DELETED May 19, 1999
SCHEDULE P	MAJOR FACILITY REVIEW FEES
SCHEDULE Q	EXCAVATION OF CONTAMINATED SOIL AND REMOVAL OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
SCHEDULE R	EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION FEES
SCHEDULE S	NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS OPERATIONS
SCHEDULE T	GREENHOUSE GAS FEES
SCHEDULE U	INDIRECT SOURCE REVIEW FEES
SCHEDULE V	OPEN BURNING
SCHEDULE W	PETROLEUM REFINING EMISSIONS TRACKING FEES
SCHEDULE X	MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING FEES

REGULATION 3 FEES

(Adopted June 18, 1980)

3-100 GENERAL

3-101 Description: This regulation establishes the regulatory fees charged by the District.

(Amended 7/6/83; 11/2/83; 2/21/90; 12/16/92; 8/2/95; 12/2/98; 5/21/03; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/19/13)

3-102 Deleted July 12, 1989

3-103 Exemption, Abatement Devices: Installation, modification, or replacement of abatement devices on existing sources are subject to fees pursuant to Section 3-302.3. All abatement devices are exempt from annual permit renewal fees. However, emissions from abatement devices, including any secondary emissions, shall be included in facility-wide emissions calculations when determining the applicability of and the fees associated with Schedules M, N, P, and T.

(Amended 6/4/86; 7/1/98; 6/7/00; 5/21/08)

3-104 Deleted August 2, 1995

3-105 Exemption, Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tank Operation Fees: Fees shall not be required, pursuant to Section 3-322, for operations associated with the excavation of contaminated soil and the removal of underground storage tanks if one of the following is met:

105.1 The tank removal operation is being conducted within a jurisdiction where the APCO has determined that a public authority has a program equivalent to the District program and persons conducting the operations have met all the requirements of the public authority.

105.2 Persons submitting a written notification for a given site have obtained an Authority to Construct or Permit to Operate in accordance with Regulation 2, Rule 1, Section 301 or 302. Evidence of the Authority to Construct or the Permit to Operate must be provided with any notification required by Regulation 8, Rule 40.

(Adopted 1/5/94; Amended 5/21/03)

3-106 Deleted December 2, 1998

3-107 Exemption, Sources Exempt from Permit Requirements: Any source that is exempt from permit requirements pursuant to Regulation 2, Rule 1, Sections 103 through 128 is exempt from permit fees. However, emissions from exempt sources shall be included in facility-wide emissions calculations when determining the applicability of and the fees associated with Schedules M, N, and P.

(Adopted June 7, 2000)

3-200 DEFINITIONS

3-201 Cancelled Application: Any application which has been withdrawn by the applicant or cancelled by the APCO for failure to pay fees or to provide the information requested to make an application complete.

(Amended 6/4/86; 4/6/88)

3-202 Gasoline Dispensing Facility: Any stationary facility which dispenses gasoline directly into the fuel tanks of vehicles, such as motor vehicles, aircraft or boats. The facility shall be treated as a single source which includes all necessary equipment for the exclusive use of the facility, such as nozzles, dispensers, pumps, vapor return lines, plumbing and storage tanks.

(Amended February 20, 1985)

3-203 Filing Fee: A fixed fee for each source in an authority to construct.

(Amended June 4, 1986)

3-204 Initial Fee: The fee required for each new or modified source based on the type and size of the source. The fee is applicable to new and modified sources seeking to obtain an authority to construct. Operation of a new or modified source is not allowed until the permit to operate fee is paid.

(Amended June 4, 1986)

- 3-205 Authority to Construct:** Written authorization from the APCO, pursuant to Section 2-1-301, for a source to be constructed or modified or for a source whose emissions will be reduced by the construction or modification of an abatement device.
(Amended June 4, 1986)
- 3-206 Modification:** See Section 1-217 of Regulation 1.
- 3-207 Permit to Operate Fee:** The fee required for the annual renewal of a permit to operate or for the first year of operation (or prorated portion thereof) of a new or modified source which received an authority to construct.
(Amended 6/4/86; 7/15/87; 12/2/98; 6/7/00)
- 3-208 Deleted June 4, 1986**
- 3-209 Small Business:** A business with no more than 10 employees and gross annual income of no more than \$750,000 that is not an affiliate of a non-small business.
(Amended 6/4/86; 6/6/90; 6/7/00; 6/15/05; 6/16/10)
- 3-210 Solvent Evaporating Source:** Any source utilizing organic solvent, as part of a process in which evaporation of the solvent is a necessary step. Such processes include, but are not limited to, solvent cleaning operations, painting and surface coating, rotogravure coating and printing, flexographic printing, adhesive laminating, etc. Manufacture or mixing of solvents or surface coatings is not included.
(Amended July 3, 1991)
- 3-211 Source:** See Section 1-227 of Regulation 1.
- 3-212 Deleted August 2, 1995**
- 3-213 Major Stationary Source:** For the purpose of Schedule M, a major stationary source shall be any District permitted plant, building, structure, stationary facility or group of facilities under the same ownership, leasehold, or operator which, in the base calendar year, emitted to the atmosphere organic compounds, oxides of nitrogen (expressed as nitrogen dioxide), oxides of sulfur (expressed as sulfur dioxide), or PM₁₀ in an amount calculated by the APCO equal to or exceeding 50 tons per year.
(Adopted 11/2/83; Amended 2/21/90; 6/6/90; 8/2/95; 6/7/00)
- 3-214 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-215 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-216 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-217 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-218 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-219 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-220 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-221 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-222 Deleted October 20, 1999, effective March 1, 2000**
- 3-223 Start-up Date:** Date when new or modified equipment under an authority to construct begins operating. The holder of an authority to construct is required to notify the APCO of this date at least 3 days in advance. For new sources, or modified sources whose authorities to construct have expired, operating fees are charged from the startup date.
(Adopted 6/4/86; Amended 6/6/90)
- 3-224 Permit to Operate:** Written authorization from the APCO pursuant to Section 2-1-302.
(Adopted 6/4/86; Amended 6/7/00)
- 3-225 Deleted June 3, 2015**
- 3-226 Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987:** The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987 directs the California Air Resources Board and the Air Quality Management Districts to collect information from industry on emissions of potentially toxic air contaminants and to inform the public about such emissions and their impact on public health. It also directs the Air Quality Management District to collect fees sufficient to cover the necessary state and District costs of implementing the program.
(Adopted 10/21/92; Amended 6/15/05)
- 3-227 Toxic Air Contaminant, or TAC:** An air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. For the purposes of this rule, TACs consist of the substances listed in Table 2-5-1 of Regulation 2, Rule 5.
(Adopted 10/21/92; Amended 6/15/05)

- 3-228 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-229 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-230 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-231 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-232 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-233 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-234 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-235 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-236 Deleted December 2, 1998
- 3-237 **PM₁₀:** See Section 2-1-229 of Regulation 2, Rule 1.
(Adopted June 7, 2000)
- 3-238 **Risk Assessment Fee:** Fee for a new or modified source of toxic air contaminants for which a health risk assessment (HRA) is required under Regulation 2-5-401, for an HRA required under Regulation 11, Rule 18, or for an HRA prepared for other purposes (e.g., for determination of permit exemption in accordance with Regulations 2-1-316, 2-5-301 and 2-5-302; or for determination of exemption from emission control requirements pursuant to Regulation 8-47-113 and 8-47-402).
(Adopted June 15, 2005; Amended: June 21, 2017)
- 3-239 **Toxic Surcharge:** Fee paid in addition to the permit to operate fee for a source that emits one or more toxic air contaminants at a rate which exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1.
(Adopted June 15, 2005)
- 3-240 **Biogenic Carbon Dioxide:** Carbon dioxide emissions resulting from materials that are derived from living cells, excluding fossil fuels, limestone and other materials that have been transformed by geological processes. Biogenic carbon dioxide originates from carbon (released in the form of emissions) that is present in materials that include, but are not limited to, wood, paper, vegetable oils, animal fat, and food, animal and yard waste.
(Adopted May 21, 2008)
- 3-241 **Green Business:** A business or government agency that has been certified under the Bay Area Green Business Program coordinated by the Association of Bay Area Governments and implemented by participating counties.
(Adopted June 16, 2010)
- 3-242 **Incident:** A non-routine release of an air contaminant that may cause adverse health consequences to the public or to emergency personnel responding to the release, or that may cause a public nuisance or off-site environmental damage.
(Adopted June 19, 2013)
- 3-243 **Incident Response:** The District's response to an incident. The District's incident response may include the following activities: i) inspection of the incident-emitting equipment and facility records associated with operation of the equipment; ii) identification and analysis of air quality impacts, including without limitation, identifying areas impacted by the incident, modeling, air monitoring, and source sampling; iii) engineering analysis of the specifications or operation of the equipment; and iv) administrative tasks associated with processing complaints and reports.
(Adopted June 19, 2013)
- 3-244 **Permit to Operate Renewal Date:** The first day of a Permit to Operate's Permit Renewal Period.
(Adopted June 19, 2013)
- 3-245 **Permit Renewal Period:** The length of time the source is authorized to operate pursuant to a Permit to Operate.
(Adopted June 19, 2013)
- 3-300 **STANDARDS**
- 3-301 **Hearing Board Fees:** Applicants for variances or appeals or those seeking to revoke or modify variances or abatement orders or to rehear a Hearing Board decision shall pay the applicable fees, including excess emission fees, set forth in Schedule A.
(Amended June 7, 2000)
- 3-302 **Fees for New and Modified Sources:** Applicants for authorities to construct and permits to operate new sources shall pay for each new source: a filing fee of ~~\$474~~\$489, the initial fee, the

risk assessment fee, the permit to operate fee, and toxic surcharge (given in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K). Applicants for authorities to construct and permits to operate modified sources shall pay for each modified source, a filing fee of \$489474, the initial fee, the risk assessment fee, and any incremental increase in permit to operate and toxic surcharge fees. Where more than one of the schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules. If any person requests more than three HRA scenarios required pursuant to Regulation 2, Rule 5 in any single permit application, they shall pay an additional risk assessment fee for each of these scenarios. Except for gasoline dispensing facilities (Schedule D) and semiconductor facilities (Schedule H), the size to be used for a source when applying the schedules shall be the maximum size the source will have after the construction or modification. Where applicable, fees for new or modified sources shall be based on maximum permitted usage levels or maximum potential to emit including any secondary emissions from abatement equipment. The fee rate applied shall be based on the fee rate in force on the date the application is declared by the APCO to be complete according to 2-1-402, excluding 2-1-402.3 fees. The APCO may reduce the fees for new and modified sources by an amount deemed appropriate if the owner or operator of the source attends an Industry Compliance School sponsored by the District.

302.1 Small Business Discount: If an applicant qualifies as a small business and the source falls under schedules B, C, D (excluding gasoline dispensing facilities), E, F, H, I or K, the filing fee, initial fee, and risk assessment fee shall be reduced by 50%. All other applicable fees shall be paid in full.

302.2 Deleted July 3, 1991

302.3 Fees for Abatement Devices: Applicants for an authority to construct and permit to operate abatement devices where there is no other modification to the source shall pay a \$474489 filing fee and initial and risk assessment fees that are equivalent to 50% of the initial and risk assessment fees for the source being abated, not to exceed a total of \$10,58840,270. For abatement devices abating more than one source, the initial fee shall be 50% of the initial fee for the source having the highest initial fee.

302.4 Fees for Reactivated Sources: Applicants for a Permit to Operate reactivated, previously permitted equipment shall pay the full filing, initial, risk assessment, permit, and toxic surcharge fees.

302.5 Deleted June 3, 2015

302.6 Green Business Discount: If an applicant qualifies as a green business, the filing fee, initial fee, and risk assessment fee shall be reduced by 10%. All other applicable fees shall be paid in full.

(Amended 5/19/82; 7/6/83; 6/4/86; 7/15/87; 6/6/90; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15; 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

3-303

Back Fees: An applicant required to obtain a permit to operate existing equipment in accordance with District regulations shall pay back fees equal to the permit to operate fees and toxic surcharges given in the appropriate Schedule (B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K) prorated from the effective date of permit requirements. Where more than one of these schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules. The applicant shall also pay back fees equal to toxic inventory fees pursuant to Section 3-320 and Schedule N. The maximum back fee shall not exceed a total of five years' permit, toxic surcharge, and toxic inventory fees. An owner/operator required to register existing equipment in accordance with District regulations shall pay back fees equal to the annual renewal fee given in Schedule R prorated from the effective date of registration requirements, up to a maximum of five years.

(Amended 5/19/82; 7/6/83; 6/4/86; 7/15/87; 6/6/90; 7/3/91; 10/8/97; 6/15/05; 5/20/09)

3-304

Alteration: Except as provided below, for gasoline dispensing facilities subject to Schedule D, an applicant to alter an existing permitted source shall pay the filing fee and 50% of the initial fee for the source, provided that the alteration does not result in an increase in emissions of any regulated air pollutant. For gasoline dispensing facilities subject to Schedule D, an applicant for an alteration shall pay a fee of 1.75 times the filing fee.

304.1 Schedule D Fees: Applicants for alteration to a gasoline dispensing facility subject to Schedule D shall pay a fee of 1.75 times the filing fee.

304.2 Schedule G Fees: Applicants for alteration to a permitted source subject to Schedule

G-3, G-4, or G-5 shall pay the filing fee, 100% of the initial fee, and the risk assessment fee, as specified under Schedule G-2. The applicant shall pay the permit renewal and the toxic surcharge fees applicable to the source under Schedules G-3, G-4, or G-5.

(Amended 6/4/86; 11/15/00; 6/2/04; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, TBD)

3-305 Cancellation or Withdrawal: There will be no refund of the initial fee and filing fee if an application is cancelled or withdrawn. There will be no refund of the risk assessment fee if the risk assessment has been conducted prior to the application being cancelled or withdrawn. If an application for identical equipment is submitted within six months of the date of cancellation or withdrawal, the initial fee will be credited in full against the fee for the new application.

(Amended 7/6/83; 4/6/88; 10/8/97; 6/15/05, 6/21/17)

3-306 Change in Conditions: If an applicant applies to change the conditions on an existing authority to construct or permit to operate, the applicant will pay the following fees. There will be no change in anniversary date.

306.1 Administrative Condition Changes: An applicant applying for an administrative change in permit conditions shall pay a fee equal to the filing fee for a single source, provided the following criteria are met:

- 1.1 The condition change applies to a single source or a group of sources with shared permit conditions.
- 1.2 The condition change does not subject the source(s) to any District Regulations or requirements that were not previously applicable.
- 1.3 The condition change does not result in any increase in emissions of POC, NPOC, NO_x, CO, SO₂, or PM₁₀ at any source or the emission of a toxic air contaminant above the trigger levels identified in Table 2-5-1
- 1.4 The condition change does not require a public notice.

306.2 Other Condition Changes: Applicant shall pay the filing, initial, and risk assessment fees required for new and modified equipment under Section 3-302. If the condition change will result in higher permit to operate fees, the applicant shall also pay any incremental increases in permit to operate fees and toxic surcharges.

(Amended 7/6/83; 6/4/86; 6/6/90; 10/8/97; 6/7/00; 6/15/05, 6/21/17)

3-307 Transfers: The owner/operator of record is the person to whom a permit is issued or, if no permit has yet been issued to a facility, the person who applied for a permit. Permits are valid only for the owner/operator of record. Upon submittal of a \$102 transfer of ownership fee, permits are re-issued to the new owner/operator of record with no change in expiration dates.

(Amended 2/20/85; 6/4/86; 11/5/86; 4/6/88; 10/8/97, 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/02/04; 6/19/13; 6/4/14, 6/15/16)

3-308 Change of Location: An applicant who wishes to move an existing source, which has a permit to operate, shall pay no fee if the move is on the same facility. If the move is not on the same facility, the source shall be considered a new source and subject to Section 3-302. This section does not apply to portable permits meeting the requirements of Regulation 2-1-220 and 413.

(Amended 7/6/83; 6/4/86; 6/15/05)

3-309 Deleted June 21, 2017

(Amended 5/19/99; 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/02/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17)

3-310 Fee for Constructing Without a Permit: An applicant for an authority to construct and a permit to operate a source, which has been constructed or modified without an authority to construct, shall pay the following fees:

- 310.1 Sources subject to permit requirements on the date of initial operation shall pay fees for new construction pursuant to Section 3-302, any back fees pursuant to Section 3-303, and a late fee equal to 100% of the initial fee. A modified gasoline dispensing facility subject to Schedule D that is not required to pay an initial fee shall pay fees for a modified source pursuant to Section 3-302, back fees, and a late fee equal to 100% of the filing fee.
- 310.2 Sources previously exempt from permit requirements that lose their exemption due to changes in District, state, or federal regulations shall pay a permit to operate fee and toxic surcharge for the coming year and any back fees pursuant to Section 3-303.
- 310.3 Sources previously exempt from permit requirements that lose their exemption due to a change in the manner or mode of operation, such as an increased throughput, shall pay fees for new construction pursuant to Section 3-302. In addition, sources applying

for permits after commencing operation in a non-exempt mode shall also pay a late fee equal to 100% of the initial fee and any back fees pursuant to Section 3-303.

- 310.4 Sources modified without a required authority to construct shall pay fees for modification pursuant to Section 3-302 and a late fee equal to 100% of the initial fee.

(Amended 7/6/83; 4/18/84; 6/4/86; 6/6/90; 7/3/91; 8/2/95; 10/8/97; 6/02/04; 6/15/05; 6/6/12)

- 3-311 Banking:** Any applicant who wishes to bank emissions for future use, or convert an ERC into an IERC, shall pay a filing fee of \$~~474489~~ per source plus the initial fee given in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. Where more than one of these schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules. Any applicant for the withdrawal of banked emissions shall pay a fee of \$~~474489~~.

(Amended 7/6/83; 6/4/86; 7/15/87; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/02/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15; 6/15/16; 6/21/17, TBD)

- 3-312 Emission Caps and Alternative Compliance Plans:** Any facility which elects to use an alternative compliance plan contained in:

312.1 Regulation 8 ("bubble") to comply with a District emission limitation or to use an annual or monthly emission limit to acquire a permit in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 2, Rule 2, shall pay an additional annual fee equal to fifteen percent of the total plant permit to operate fee.

312.2 Regulation 2, Rule 9, or Regulation 9, Rule 10 shall pay an annual fee of \$~~1,2384,204~~ for each source included in the alternative compliance plan, not to exceed \$~~12,38042,008~~.

(Adopted 5/19/82; Amended 6/4/86; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02; 5/23/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15; 6/15/16; 6/21/17, TBD)

- 3-313 Deleted May 19, 1999**

- 3-314 Deleted August 2, 1995**

- 3-315 Costs of Environmental Documentation:** An applicant for an Authority to Construct shall pay, in addition to the fees required under Section 3-302 and in any applicable schedule, the District's costs of performing any environmental evaluation and preparing and filing any documents pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et seq), including the costs of any outside consulting assistance which the District may employ in connection with the preparation of any such evaluation or documentation, as well as the District's reasonable internal costs (including overhead) of processing, reviewing, or filing any environmental evaluation or documentation.

(Adopted 12/18/85; Amended 5/1/02; 6/3/15)

- 3-316 Deleted June 6, 1990**

- 3-317 Asbestos Operation Fees:** After July 1, 1988, persons submitting a written plan, as required by Regulation 11, Rule 2, Section 401, to conduct an asbestos operation shall pay the fee given in Schedule L.

(Adopted 7/6/88; Renumbered 9/7/88; Amended 8/2/95)

- 3-318 Public Notice Fee, Schools:** Pursuant to Section 42301.6(b) of the Health and Safety Code, an applicant for an authority to construct or permit to operate subject to the public notice requirements of Regulation 2-1-412 shall pay, in addition to the fees required under Section 3-302 and in any applicable schedule, a fee to cover the expense of preparing and distributing the public notices to the affected persons specified in Regulation 2-1-412 as follows:

318.1 A fee of \$~~2,2722,204~~ per application, and

318.2 The District's cost exceeding \$~~2,2722,204~~ of preparing and distributing the public notice.

318.3 The District shall refund to the applicant the portion of any fee paid under this Section that exceeds the District's cost of preparing and distributing the public notice.

(Adopted 11/1/89; Amended 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/16/10; 6/15/16; 6/21/17, TBD)

- 3-319 Major Stationary Source Fees:** Any major stationary source emitting 50 tons per year of organic compounds, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, or PM₁₀ shall pay a fee based on Schedule M. This fee is in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities and shall be included as part of the annual permit renewal fees.

(Adopted 6/6/90; Amended 8/2/95; 6/7/00)

- 3-320 Toxic Inventory Fees:** Any facility that emits one or more toxic air contaminants in quantities above a minimum threshold level shall pay an annual fee based on Schedule N. This fee will be in addition to permit to operate, toxic surcharge, and other fees otherwise authorized to be

collected from such facilities.

320.1 An applicant who qualifies as a small business under Regulation 3-209 shall pay a Toxic Inventory Fee as set out in Schedule N up to a maximum fee of ~~\$9,679,388~~ per year.

(Adopted 10/21/92; Amended 5/19/99; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11, 6/15/16, 6/21/17)

3-321 Deleted December 2, 1998

3-322 Excavation of Contaminated Soil and Removal of Underground Storage Tank Operation

Fees: Persons submitting a written notification for a given site to conduct either excavation of contaminated soil or removal of underground storage tanks as required by Regulation 8, Rule 40, Section 401, 402, 403 or 405 shall pay a fee based on Schedule Q.

(Adopted 1/5/94; Amended 8/2/95; 5/21/03)

3-323 Pre-Certification Fees: An applicant seeking to pre-certify a source, in accordance with Regulation 2, Rule 1, Section 415, shall pay the filing fee, initial fee and permit to operate fee given in the appropriate schedule.

(Adopted June 7, 1995)

3-324 Deleted June 7, 2000

3-325 Deleted December 2, 1998

3-326 Deleted December 2, 1998

3-327 Permit to Operate, Renewal Fees: After the expiration of the initial permit to operate, the permit to operate shall be renewed on an annual basis or other time period as approved by the APCO. The fee required for the renewal of a permit to operate is the permit to operate fee and toxic surcharge listed in Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K, prorated for the period of coverage. When more than one of the schedules is applicable to a source, the fee paid shall be the highest of the applicable schedules. This renewal fee is applicable to all sources required to obtain permits to operate in accordance with District regulations. The permit renewal invoice shall also specify any applicable major stationary source fees based on Schedule M, toxic inventory fees based on Schedule N, major facility review fees based on Schedule P, and greenhouse gas fees based on Schedule T. Where applicable, renewal fees shall be based on actual usage or emission levels that have been reported to or calculated by the District. In addition to these renewal fees for the sources at a facility, the facility shall also pay a processing fee at the time of renewal that covers each Permit Renewal Period as follows:

327.1 ~~\$9693~~ for facilities with one permitted source, including gasoline dispensing facilities,
327.2 ~~\$191485~~ for facilities with 2 to 5 permitted sources,
327.3 ~~\$380369~~ for facilities with 6 to 10 permitted sources,
327.4 ~~\$571554~~ for facilities with 11 to 15 permitted sources,
327.5 ~~\$757734~~ for facilities with 16 to 20 permitted sources,
327.6 ~~\$947949~~ for facilities with more than 20 permitted sources.

(Adopted 6/7/00; Amended 6/2/04; 6/16/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

3-328 Fee for OEHHA Risk Assessment Reviews: Any facility that submits a health risk assessment to the District in accordance with Section 44361 of the California Health and Safety Code shall pay any fee requested by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) for reimbursement of that agency's costs incurred in reviewing the risk assessment.

(Adopted June 7, 2000)

3-329 Fees for New Source Review Health Risk Assessment: Any person required to submit a health risk assessment (HRA) pursuant to Regulation 2-5-401 shall pay an appropriate Risk Assessment Fee pursuant to Regulation 3-302 and Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. In addition, any person that requests that the District prepare or review an HRA (e.g., for determination of permit exemption in accordance with Regulations 2-1-316, 2-5-301 and 2-5-302; or for determination of exemption from emission control requirements pursuant to Regulation 8-47-113 and 8-47-402) shall pay a Risk Assessment Fee. A Risk Assessment Fee shall be assessed for each source that is proposed to emit a toxic air contaminant (TAC) at a rate that exceeds a trigger level in Table 2-5-1: Toxic Air Contaminant Trigger Levels. If a project requires an HRA due to total project emissions, but TAC emissions from each individual source are less than the Table 2-5-1 trigger levels, a Risk Assessment Fee shall be assessed for the source in the project with the highest TAC emissions.

(Adopted June 15, 2005; Amended 6/21/17)

- 3-330 Fee for Renewing an Authority to Construct:** An applicant seeking to renew an authority to construct in accordance with Regulation 2-1-407 shall pay a fee of 50% of the initial fee in effect at the time of the renewal. If the District determines that an authority to construct cannot be renewed, any fees paid under this section shall be credited in full against the fee for a new authority to construct for functionally equivalent equipment submitted within six months of the date the original authority to construct expires.
(Adopted June 15, 2005)
- 3-331 Registration Fees:** Any person who is required to register equipment under District rules shall submit a registration fee, and any annual fee thereafter, as set out in Schedule R. The APCO may reduce registration fees by an amount deemed appropriate if the owner or operator of the equipment attends an Industry Compliance School sponsored by the District.
(Adopted June 6, 2007; Amended 6/16/10)
- 3-332 Naturally Occurring Asbestos Fees:** After July 1, 2007, any person required to submit an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan (ADMP) pursuant to Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 93105, Asbestos Air Toxic Control Measure for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and Surface Mining Operations shall pay the fee(s) set out in Schedule S.
(Adopted June 6, 2007)
- 3-333 Major Facility Review (MFR) and Synthetic Minor Application Fees:** Any facility that applies for, or is required to undergo, an initial MFR permit, an amendment to an MFR permit, a minor or significant revision to an MFR permit, a reopening of an MFR permit, a renewal of an MFR permit, an initial synthetic minor operating permit, or a revision to a synthetic minor operating permit, shall pay the applicable fees set forth in Schedule P.
(Adopted May 21, 2008)
- 3-334 Greenhouse Gas Fees:** Any permitted facility with greenhouse gas emissions shall pay a fee based on Schedule T. This fee is in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities, and shall be included as part of the annual permit renewal fees.
(Adopted May 21, 2008)
- 3-335 Indirect Source Review Fees:** Applicants that must file an Air Quality Impact Assessment pursuant to District rules for a project that is deemed to be an indirect source shall pay a fee based on Schedule U.
(Adopted May 20, 2009)
- 3-336 Open Burning Operation Fees:** Effective July 1, 2013, any person required to provide notification to the District prior to burning; submit a petition to conduct a Filmmaking or Public Exhibition fire; receive an acreage burning allocation to conduct a Stubble fire; or submit a smoke management plan and receive an acreage burning allocation to conduct a Wildland Vegetation Management fire or Marsh Management fire shall pay the fee given in Schedule V.
(Adopted June 19, 2013)
- 3-337 Exemption Fee:** An applicant who wishes to receive a certificate of exemption shall pay a filing fee of \$~~4744~~⁴⁸⁹ per exempt source.
(Adopted June 19, 2013; Amended 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/21/17)
- 3-338 Incident Response Fee:** Any facility required to obtain a District permit, and any District-regulated area-wide or indirect source, that is the site where an incident occurs to which the District responds, shall pay a fee equal to the District's actual costs in conducting the incident response as defined in Section 3-243, including without limitation, the actual time and salaries, plus overhead, of the District staff involved in conducting the incident response and the cost of any materials. (Adopted June 19, 2013)
- 3-339 Petroleum Refining Emissions Tracking Fees:** Any person required to submit an Annual Emissions Inventory, Monthly Crude Slate Report, or air monitoring plan in accordance with Regulation 12, Rule 15 shall pay the applicable fees set forth in Schedule W.
(Adopted 6/15/16)
- 3-340 Major Stationary Source Community Air Monitoring Fees:** Any major stationary source emitting 35 tons per year of organic compounds, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide or PM₁₀ shall pay a community air monitoring fee based on Schedule X. This fee is in addition to permit and other fees otherwise authorized to be collected from such facilities and shall be included as part of the annual permit renewal fees.

- 3-341 Fee for Risk Reduction Plan:** Any person required to submit a Risk Reduction Plan in accordance with Regulation 11, Rule 18 shall pay the applicable fees set forth below:
- 341.1 \$1,500 for facilities with one source subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18, including gasoline dispensing facilities;
 - 341.2 \$3,000 for facilities with 2 to 5 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
 - 341.3 \$6,000 for facilities with 6 to 10 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
 - 341.4 \$12,000 for facilities with 11 to 15 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
 - 341.5 \$24,000 for facilities with 16 to 20 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
 - 341.6 \$32,000 for facilities with more than 20 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18.

(Adopted 6/21/17)

- 3-342 Fee for Facility-Wide Health Risk Assessment:** Any person required to ~~undergo~~submit a health risk assessment (HRA) ~~to assess compliance with the~~pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18 ~~risk action levels~~ shall pay a risk assessment fee for each source pursuant to Regulation 3-329 and Schedules B, C, D, E, F, H, I or K. The maximum fee required for any single HRA of a facility conducted pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18 shall not exceed a total of \$150,000.
- If a facility retains a District-approved consultant to complete the required facility-wide HRA, the facility shall pay a fee to cover the District's costs of performing the review of the facility-wide HRA, including the costs of any outside consulting assistance which the District may employ in connection with any such review, as well as the District's reasonable internal costs (including overhead) of processing, reviewing, or approving the facility-wide HRA. The total HRA review cost shall be determined based on the District's actual review time in hours multiplied by an hourly charge of \$205 per hour. Facilities shall pay an HRA review fee as indicated below and the District's cost exceeding the applicable HRA review fees indicated below for performing the review of the facility-wide HRA:
- 342.1 \$2,500 for facilities with one to 10 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18, including gasoline dispensing facilities;
 - 342.2 \$6,600 for facilities with 11 to 50 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18;
 - 342.3 \$14,000 for facilities with more than 50 sources subject to risk reduction pursuant to Regulation 11, Rule 18.
- The District shall refund to the applicant the portion of any fee paid under this Section that exceeds the District's cost of performing the review of the facility-wide HRA.

(Adopted 6/21/17, Amended TBD)

3-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- 3-401 Permits:** Definitions, standards, and conditions contained in Regulation 2, Permits, are applicable to this regulation.
- 3-402 Single Anniversary Date:** The APCO may assign a single anniversary date to a facility on which all its renewable permits to operate expire and will require renewal. Fees will be prorated to compensate for different time periods resulting from change in anniversary date.
- 3-403 Change in Operating Parameters:** See Section 2-1-404 of Regulation 2, Rule 1.
- 3-404 Deleted June 7, 2000**
- 3-405 Fees Not Paid:** If an applicant or owner/operator fails to pay the fees specified on the invoice by the due date, the following procedure(s) shall apply:
- 405.1 Authority to Construct: The application will be cancelled, but can be reactivated upon payment of fees.
 - 405.2 New Permit to Operate: The Permit to Operate shall not be issued, and the facility will

be notified that operation, including startup, is not authorized.

2.1 Fees received during the first 30 days following the due date must include a late fee equal to 10 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.

2.2 Fees received more than 30 days after the due date must include a late fee equal to 2550 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.

405.3 Renewal of Permit to Operate: The owner or operator of a facility must renew the Permit to Operate in order to continue to be authorized to operate the source. Permit to Operate Fees for the Permit Renewal Period shall be calculated using fee schedules in effect on the Permit to Operate Renewal Date. The permit renewal invoice will include all fees to be paid in order to renew the Permit to Operate, as specified in Section 3-327. If not renewed as of the date of the next Permit Renewal Period, a Permit to Operate lapses and further operation is no longer authorized. The District will notify the facility that the permit has lapsed. Reinstatement of lapsed Permits to Operate will require the payment of all unpaid prior Permit to Operate fees and associated reinstatement fees for each unpaid prior Permit Renewal Period, in addition to all fees specified on the permit renewal invoice.

405.4 Reinstatement of Lapsed Permit to Operate: To reinstate a Permit to Operate, the owner or operator must pay all of the following fees:

4.1 The applicable Permit to Operate Fees for the current year, as specified in Regulation 3-327, and the applicable reinstatement fee, if any, calculated as follows:

4.1.1 Fees received during the first 30 days following the due date must include all fees specified on the permit renewal invoice plus a reinstatement fee equal to 10 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.

4.1.2 Fees received more than 30 days after the due date, but less than one year after the due date, must include all fees specified on the permit renewal invoice plus a reinstatement fee equal to 2550 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.

4.2 The applicable Permit to Operate Fees specified in Regulation 3-327 for each prior Permit Renewal Period for which all Permit to Operate Fees and associated reinstatement fees have not been paid. Each year's Permit to Operate Fee shall be calculated at the fee rates in effect on that year's Permit to Operate Renewal Date. The reinstatement fee for each associated previously-unpaid Permit to Operate Fee shall be calculated in accordance with Regulation 3-405.4.1 and 4.1.2.

Each year or period of the lapsed Permit to Operate is deemed a separate Permit Renewal Period. The oldest outstanding Permit to Operate Fee and reinstatement fees shall be paid first.

405.5 Registration and Other Fees: Persons who have not paid the fee by the invoice due date, shall pay the following late fee in addition to the original invoiced fee. Fees shall be calculated using fee schedules in effect at the time of the fees' original determination.

5.1 Fees received during the first 30 days following the due date must include an additional late fee equal to 10 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.

5.2 Fees received more than 30 days after the due date must include an additional late fee equal to 50 percent of all fees specified on the invoice.

(Amended 7/6/83; 6/4/86; 11/5/86; 2/15/89; 6/6/90; 7/3/91; 8/2/95; 12/2/98; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14, TBD)

3-406 Deleted June 4, 1986

3-407 Deleted August 2, 1995

3-408 Permit to Operate Valid for 12 Months: A Permit to Operate is valid for 12 months from the date of issuance or other time period as approved by the APCO.

(Amended 6/4/86; Amended 6/7/00)

3-409 Deleted June 7, 2000

3-410 Deleted August 2, 1995

3-411 Advance Deposit of Funds: The APCO may require that at the time of the filing of an application for an Authority to Construct for a project for which the District is a lead agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Section 21000, et

seq.), the applicant shall make an advance deposit of funds, in an amount to be specified by the APCO, to cover the costs which the District estimates to incur in connection with the District's performance of its environmental evaluation and the preparation of any required environmental documentation. In the event the APCO requires such an estimated advance payment to be made, the applicant will be provided with a full accounting of the costs actually incurred by the District in connection with the District's performance of its environmental evaluation and the preparation of any required environmental documentation.

(Adopted 12/18/85; Amended 8/2/95)

3-412 Deleted December 2, 1998

3-413 Toxic "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act Revenues: No later than 120 days after the adoption of this regulation, the APCO shall transmit to the California Air Resources Board, for deposit into the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Fund, the revenues determined by the ARB to be the District's share of statewide Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Information and Assessment Act expenses.

(Adopted October 21, 1992)

3-414 Deleted December 2, 1998

3-415 Failure to Pay - Further Actions: When an applicant or owner/operator fails to pay the fees specified on the invoice by the due date, the APCO may take the following actions against the applicant or owner/operator:

415.1 Issuance of a Notice to Comply.

415.2 Issuance of a Notice of Violation.

415.3 Revocation of an existing Permit to Operate. The APCO shall initiate proceedings to revoke permits to operate for any person who is delinquent for more than one month. The revocation process shall continue until payment in full is made or until permits are revoked.

415.4 The withholding of any other District services as deemed appropriate until payment in full is made.

(Adopted 8/2/95; Amended 12/2/98; 6/15/05)

3-416 Adjustment of Fees: The APCO or designees may, upon finding administrative error by District staff in the calculation, imposition, noticing, invoicing, and/or collection of any fee set forth in this rule, rescind, reduce, increase, or modify the fee. A request for such relief from an administrative error, accompanied by a statement of why such relief should be granted, must be received within two years from the date of payment.

(Adopted October 8, 1997)

3-417 Temporary Amnesty for Unpermitted and Unregistered Sources: The APCO has the authority to declare an amnesty period, during which the District may waive all or part of the back fees and/or late fees for sources that are currently operating without valid Permits to Operate and/or equipment registrations.

(Adopted June 16, 2010)

3-418 Temporary Incentive for Online Production System Transactions: The APCO has the authority to declare an incentive period for transactions made using the online production system, during which the District may waive all or any part of the fees for these transactions.

(Adopted TBD)

**SCHEDULE A
HEARING BOARD FEES¹**

Established by the Board of Directors December 7, 1977 Resolution No. 1046
(Code section references are to the California Health & Safety Code, unless otherwise indicated)

		Large Companies	Small Business	Third Party
1.	For each application for variance exceeding 90 days, in accordance with §42350, including applications on behalf of a class of applicants, which meet the requirements of the Hearing Board Rules for a valid and proper class action for variance Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing necessary to dispose of said variance application in accordance with §42350, the additional sum of	\$5,2924 ,602 \$2,6502 ,304	\$7916 88 \$2672 32	
2.	For each application for variance not exceeding 90 days, in accordance with §42350, including applications on behalf of a class of applicants, which meet the requirements of the Hearing Board Rules for a valid and proper class action for variance Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing necessary to dispose of said variance application, in accordance with §42350, the additional sum of	\$3,1772 ,763 \$1,5864 ,379	\$7916 88 \$2672 32	
3.	For each application to modify a variance in accordance with §42356 ... Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing on said application to modify a variance, in accordance with §42345, necessary to dispose of the application, the additional sum of.....	\$2,1084 ,833 \$1,3791 ,586	\$2672 32 \$2672 32	
4.	For each application to extend a variance, in accordance with §42357 .. Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing on an application to extend a variance, in accordance with §42357, necessary to dispose of the application, the additional sum of.....	\$1,8332 ,108 \$1,3791 ,586	\$2672 32 \$2672 32	
5.	For each application to revoke a variance	\$3,1772 ,763	\$2672 32	
6.	For each application for approval of a Schedule of Increments of Progress in accordance with §41703.....	\$1,8332 ,108	\$2672 32	
7.	For each application for variance in accordance with §41703, which exceeds 90 days Plus, for each hearing in addition to the first hearing on said application for variance in accordance with §41703, the additional sum of	\$4,6025 ,292 \$2,6502 ,304	\$7916 88 \$2672 32	
8.	For each application for variance in accordance with §41703, not to exceed 90 days Plus, for each hearing in addition to the hearing on said application for a variance in accordance with §41703, the additional sum of	\$3,1772 ,763 \$1,3791 ,586	\$7916 88 \$2672 32	

		Large Companies	Small Business	Third Party
9.	For each Appeal (Permit, Banking, Title V).....	\$4,6025,2 <u>92</u> per hearing day	\$2,6502, <u>304</u> per hearing day	\$2,6502,3 <u>04</u> for entire appeal period
10.	For each application for intervention in accordance with Hearing Board Rules §§2.3, 3.6 & 4.6.....	\$2,6502 <u>,304</u>	\$5324 <u>63</u>	
11.	For each application to Modify or Terminate an abatement order	\$4,6025,2 <u>92</u> per hearing day	\$2,6502, <u>304</u> per hearing day	
12.	For each application for an interim variance in accordance with §42351	\$2,6502 <u>,304</u>	\$5324 <u>63</u>	
13.	For each application for an emergency variance in accordance with §42359.5	\$1,3214 <u>,149</u>	\$2672 <u>32</u>	
14.	For each application to rehear a Hearing Board decision in accordance with §40861	100% of previous fee charged	100% of previous fee charged	
15.	Excess emission fees.....	See Attachment I	See Attachment I	
16.	Miscellaneous filing fee for any hearing not covered above	\$2,6502 <u>,304</u>	\$7916 <u>88</u>	\$79168 <u>8</u>
17.	For each published Notice of Public Hearing	Cost of Publication	\$0	\$0
18.	Court Reporter Fee (to be paid only if Court Reporter required for hearing)	Actual Appearance and Transcript costs per hearing solely dedicated to one Docket	\$0	Actual Appearance and Transcript costs per hearing solely dedicated to one Docket

NOTE 1 Any applicant who believes they have a hardship for payment of fees may request a fee waiver from the Hearing Board pursuant to Hearing Board Rules.
(Amended 10/8/97; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01, 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

**SCHEDULE A
ATTACHMENT I
EXCESS EMISSION FEE**

A. General

- (1) Each applicant or petitioner for a variance from these Rules and Regulations shall pay to the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Hearing Board, in addition to the other filing fees required in Schedule A, an emission fee based on the total weight of emissions discharged, per source or product, other than those described in division (B) below, during the variance period in excess of that allowed by these rules in accordance with the schedule set forth in Table I.
- (2) Where the total weight of emission discharged cannot be easily calculated, the petitioner shall work in concert with District staff to establish the amount of excess emissions to be paid.
- (3) In the event that more than one rule limiting the discharge of the same contaminant is violated, the excess emission fee shall consist of the fee for violation which will result in the payment of the greatest sum. For the purposes of this subdivision, opacity rules and particulate mass emissions shall not be considered rules limiting the discharge of the same contaminant.

B. Excess Visible Emission Fee

Each applicant or petitioner for a variance from Regulation 6 or Health and Safety Code Section 41701 shall pay to the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Hearing Board, in addition to the filing fees required in Schedule A and the excess emission fees required in (A) above (if any), an emission fee based on the difference between the percent opacity allowed by Regulation 6 and the percent opacity of the emissions allowed from the source or sources operating under the variance, in accordance with the schedule set forth in Table II.

In the event that an applicant or petitioner is exempt from the provisions of Regulation 6, the applicant or petitioner shall pay a fee calculated as described herein above, but such fee shall be calculated based upon the difference between the opacity allowed under the variance and the opacity allowed under the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 41701, in accordance with the schedule set forth in Table II.

C. Applicability

The provisions of subdivision (A) shall apply to all variances that generate excess emissions.

D. Fee Determination

- (1) The excess emission fees shall be calculated by the petitioner based upon the requested number of days of operation under variance multiplied by the expected excess emissions as set forth in subdivisions (A) and (B) above. The calculations and proposed fees shall be set forth in the petition.
- (2) The Hearing Board may adjust the excess emission fee required by subdivisions (A) and (B) of this rule based on evidence regarding emissions presented at the time of the hearing.

E. Small Businesses

- (1) A small business shall be assessed twenty percent (20%) of the fees required by subdivisions (A) and (B), whichever is applicable. "Small business" is defined in the Fee Regulation.
- (2) Request for exception as a small business shall be made by the petitioner under penalty of perjury on a declaration form provided by the Executive Officer which shall be submitted to the Clerk or Deputy Clerk of the Hearing Board at the time of filing a petition for variance.

F. Group, Class and Product Variance Fees

Each petitioner included in a petition for a group, class or product variance shall pay the filing fee specified in Schedule A, and the excess emission fees specified in subdivisions (A) and (B), whichever is applicable.

G. Adjustment of Fees

If after the term of a variance for which emission fees have been paid, petitioner can establish, to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer/APCO, that emissions were actually less than those upon which the fee was based, a pro rata refund shall be made.

H. Fee Payment/Variance Invalidation

- (1) Excess emission fees required by subdivisions (A) and (B), based on an estimate provided during the variance Hearing, are due and payable within fifteen (15) days of the granting of the variance. The petitioner shall be notified in writing of any adjustment to the amount of excess emission fees due, following District staff's verification of the estimated emissions. Fee payments to be made as a result of an adjustment are due and payable within fifteen (15) days of notification of the amount due.
- (2) Failure to pay the excess emission fees required by subdivisions (A) and (B) within fifteen (15) days of notification that a fee is due shall automatically invalidate the variance. Such notification may be given by personal service or by deposit, postpaid, in the United States mail and shall be due fifteen (15) days from the date of personal service or mailing. For the purpose of this rule, the fee payment shall be considered to be received by the District if it is postmarked by the United States Postal Service on or before the expiration date stated on the billing notice. If the expiration date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state holiday, the fee payment may be postmarked on the next business day following the Saturday, Sunday, or the state holiday with the same effect as if it had been postmarked on the expiration date.

TABLE I
SCHEDULE OF EXCESS EMISSIONS FEES

Air Contaminants	All at \$5.074.41 per pound
------------------	--

Organic gases, except methane and those containing sulfur
Carbon Monoxide
Oxides of nitrogen (expressed as nitrogen dioxide)
Gaseous sulfur compounds (expressed as sulfur dioxide)
Particulate matter

Toxic Air Contaminants	All at \$25.2224.93 per pound
------------------------	--

Asbestos
Benzene
Cadmium
Carbon tetrachloride
Chlorinated dioxins and dibenzofurans (15 species)
Diesel exhaust particulate matter
Ethylene dibromide
Ethylene dichloride
Ethylene oxide
Formaldehyde
Hexavalent chromium
Methylene chloride
Nickel
Perchloroethylene
1,3-Butadiene
Inorganic arsenic
Beryllium
Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)
Vinyl chloride
Lead
1,4-Dioxane
Trichloroethylene

TABLE II
SCHEDULE OF EXCESS VISIBLE EMISSION FEE

For each source with opacity emissions in excess of twenty percent (20%), but less than forty percent (40%) (where the source is in violation of Regulation 6 and California Health and Safety Code Section 41701), the fee is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fee} = (\text{Opacity}^* \text{ equivalent} - 20) \times \text{number of days allowed in variance} \times \text{\$5.184.50}$$

For each source with opacity emissions in excess of forty percent (40%) (where the source is in violation of Regulation 6 and California Health and Safety Code Section 41701), the fee is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Fee} = (\text{Opacity}^* \text{ equivalent} - 40) \times \text{number of days allowed by variance} \times \text{\$5.184.50}$$

- * Where "Opacity" equals maximum opacity of emissions in percent (not decimal equivalent) allowed by the variance. Where the emissions are darker than the degree of darkness equivalent to the allowed Ringelmann number, the percentage equivalent of the excess degree of darkness shall be used as "opacity."

(Adopted 6/7/00; Amended 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15; 6/15/16; 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE B
COMBUSTION OF FUEL
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

For each source that burns fuel, which is not a flare and not exempted by Regulation 2, Rule 1, the fee shall be computed based on the maximum gross combustion capacity (expressed as higher heating value, HHV) of the source.

1. INITIAL FEE: \$~~65.0763~~¹¹ per MM BTU/HOUR
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: \$~~347~~³³⁷
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: \$~~121,383~~^{117,733}
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: \$~~474~~⁴⁸⁹ plus
\$~~65.0763~~¹¹ per MM BTU/hr
 - b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source: \$~~836~~⁸⁴⁴
 - c. RAF for each additional TAC source: \$~~65.0763~~¹¹ per MM BTU/hr
*
 - d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source: \$~~347~~³³⁷*
 - e. Maximum RAF per source is: \$~~121,383~~^{117,733}
* RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$~~32.5231~~⁵⁴ per MM BTU/HOUR
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: \$~~246~~²³⁹
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: \$~~60,691~~^{58,866}
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
5. ROUNDING: Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.
6. Applicants for an authority to construct and permit to operate a project, which burns municipal waste or refuse-derived fuel, shall pay in addition to all required fees, an additional fee to cover the costs incurred by the State Department of Health Services, and/or a qualified contractor designated by the State Department of Health Services, in reviewing a risk assessment as required under H&S Code Section 42315. The fee shall be transmitted by the District to the Department of Health Services and/or the qualified contractor upon completion of the review and submission of comments in writing to the District.
7. A surcharge equal to 100% of all required initial and permit to operate fees shall be charged for sources permitted to burn one or more of the following fuels: coke, coal, wood, tires, black liquor, and municipal solid waste.

NOTE: MM BTU is million BTU of higher heat value
One MM BTU/HR = 1.06 gigajoules/HR

(Amended 6/5/85; 6/4/86; 3/4/87; 6/6/90; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01, 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE C
STATIONARY CONTAINERS FOR THE STORAGE OF ORGANIC LIQUIDS
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

For each stationary container of organic liquids which is not exempted from permits by Regulation 2 and which is not part of a gasoline dispensing facility, the fee shall be computed based on the container volume, as follows:

1. INITIAL FEE: 0.185 cents per gallon
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: \$204
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: \$27,858
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: \$474,489 plus 0.185 cents per gallon
 - b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source: \$678
 - c. RAF for each additional TAC source: 0.185 cents per gallon *
 - d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source: \$204 *
 - e. Maximum RAF per source is: \$27,858

* RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: 0.093 cents per gallon
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: \$147
 - b. The maximum fee per source is: \$13,928
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
5. ROUNDING: Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

(Amended 2/20/85; 6/5/85; 6/4/86; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE D
GASOLINE TRANSFER AT GASOLINE DISPENSING FACILITIES,
BULK PLANTS AND TERMINALS
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

A. All gasoline dispensing facilities shall pay the following fees:

1. INITIAL FEE: ~~\$330.93306.42~~ \$330.93306.42 per single product nozzle (spn)
\$330.93306.42 per product for each multi-product nozzle (mpn)
2. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: ~~\$126.75447.36~~ \$126.75447.36 per single product nozzle (spn)
\$126.75447.36 per product for each multi-product nozzle (mpn)
3. Initial fees and permit to operate fees for hardware modifications at a currently permitted gasoline dispensing facility shall be consolidated into a single fee calculated according to the following formula:

$$\text{\$457.68423.78} \times \{[(mpn_{\text{proposed}})(\text{products per nozzle}) + spn_{\text{proposed}}] - [(mpn_{\text{existing}})(\text{products per nozzle}) + spn_{\text{existing}}]\}$$

mpn = multi-product nozzles
spn = single product nozzles

The above formula includes a toxic surcharge.

If the above formula yields zero or negative results, no initial fees or permit to operate fees shall be charged.

For the purposes of calculating the above fees, a fuel blended from two or more different grades shall be considered a separate product.

Other modifications to facilities' equipment, including but not limited to tank addition/replacement/conversion, vapor recovery piping replacement, moving or extending pump islands, will not be subject to initial fees or permit to operate fees.

4. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) of ~~\$474489~~ \$474489 per application, if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342 [including increases in permitted throughput for which a health risk assessment is required.]
 5. Nozzles used exclusively for the delivery of diesel fuel or other fuels exempt from permits shall pay no fee. Multi-product nozzles used to deliver both exempt and non-exempt fuels shall pay fees for the non-exempt products only.
- B. All bulk plants, terminals or other facilities using loading racks to transfer gasoline or gasohol into trucks, railcars or ships shall pay the following fees:
1. INITIAL FEE: ~~\$4,346.844,024.85~~ \$4,346.844,024.85 per single product loading arm
\$4,346.844,024.85 per product for multi-product arms
 2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) , if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: ~~\$4,9224,557~~ \$4,9224,557
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: ~~\$4,3474,025~~ \$4,3474,025 *

* RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
 3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: ~~\$1,2111,124~~ \$1,2111,124 per single product loading arm
\$1,2111,124 per product for multi-product arms
 4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
- C. Fees in (A) above are in lieu of tank fees. Fees in (B) above are in addition to tank fees.
- D. Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

(Amended 2/20/85; 6/5/85; 6/4/86; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02;
5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16,
6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE E
SOLVENT EVAPORATING SOURCES
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

For each solvent evaporating source, as defined in Section 3-210 except for dry cleaners, the fee shall be computed based on the net amount of organic solvent processed through the sources on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources) including solvent used for the cleaning of the sources.

1. INITIAL FEE:
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: \$~~800~~734
 - b. ~~If usage is not more than 1,000 gallons/year:~~ ~~\$734~~
 - c. ~~If usage is more than 1,000 gallons/year:~~ \$1,6071,474 per 1,000 gallons
 - d. The maximum fee per source is: \$~~63,863~~58,590
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) , if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant(TAC) source in application: \$~~474~~489 plus initial fee
 - b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source: \$1,3171,208
 - c. RAF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee *
 - d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source: \$~~800~~734 *
 - e. Maximum RAF per source is: \$~~63,863~~58,590
 - * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:
 - a. The minimum fee per source is: \$~~577~~529
 - b. ~~If usage is not more than 1,000 gallons/year:~~ ~~\$529~~
 - c. ~~If usage is more than 1,000 gallons/year:~~ \$~~800~~734 per 1,000 gallons
 - d. The maximum fee per source is: \$~~31,929~~29,293
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
5. Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

(Amended 5/19/82; 10/17/84; 6/5/85; 6/4/86; 10/8/87; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE F
MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

For each source not governed by Schedules B, C, D, E, H or I, (except for those sources in the special classification lists, G-1 - G-5) the fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$636,594
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) , if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first (toxic air contaminant) TAC source in application: \$1,194,146
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: \$636,594*
 - * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$462,432
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1. List of special classifications requiring graduated fees is shown in Schedules G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, and G-5.

G-1 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-1. For each source in a G-1 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$4,341,983
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) , if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: \$4,926,459
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: \$4,341,983*
 - * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$2,167,988
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

G-2 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-2. For each source in a G-2 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$6,046,257
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) , if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: \$6,663,794
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: \$6,046,257*
 - * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$3,021,627
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

G-3 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-3. For each source in a G-3 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$34,291,320,048
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) , if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant(TAC) source in application: \$34,850,32,570
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: \$34,291,32,048 *

- * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1

3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$17,14216,021
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

G-4 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-4. For each source in a G-4 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$79,94269,545
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) , if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant(TAC) source in application: \$80,55970,051
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: \$79,94269,545*
 - * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1

3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$39,96934,756
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

G-5 FEES FOR SCHEDULE G-5. For each source in a G-5 classification, fees are:

1. INITIAL FEE: \$51,731
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) is only applicable for new and modified sources of toxic air contaminants (TACs) for which a health risk assessment is required under Regulation 2-5-401.
 - a. RAF for first TAC source in application: \$52,193
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: \$51,731*
 - * RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE: \$25,865
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

(Amended 5/19/82; 6/5/85; 6/4/86; 6/6/90; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE G-1
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing – Asphalt Dipping	Asphalt Roofing or Related Materials
Calcining Kilns, excluding those processing cement, lime, or coke (see G-4 for cement, lime, or coke Calcining Kilns)	Any Materials except cement, lime, or coke
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Processing Units with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons/Hour or more	Any Inorganic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Processing Units with a Capacity of 5 Tons/Hour or more	Any Inorganic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Inorganic – Reactors with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons or more	Any Inorganic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Latex Dipping	Any latex materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Processing Units with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons/Hour or more	Any Organic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Processing Units with a Capacity of 5 Tons/Hour or more	Any Organic Materials
Chemical Manufacturing, Organic – Reactors with a Capacity of 1000 Gallons or more	Any Organic Materials
Compost Operations – Windrows, Static Piles, Aerated Static Piles, In-Vessel, or similar methods	Any waste materials such as yard waste, food waste, agricultural waste, mixed green waste, bio-solids, animal manures, etc.
Crushers	Any minerals or mineral products such as rock, aggregate, cement, concrete, or glass; waste products such as building or road construction debris; and any wood, wood waste, green waste; or similar materials
Electroplating Equipment	Hexavalent Decorative Chrome with permitted capacity greater than 500,000 amp-hours per year or Hard Chrome
Foil Manufacturing – Any Converting or Rolling Lines	Any Metal or Alloy Foils
Galvanizing Equipment	Any

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Glass Manufacturing – Batching Processes including storage and weigh hoppers or bins, conveyors, and elevators	Any Dry Materials
Glass Manufacturing – Mixers	Any Dry Materials
Glass Manufacturing – Molten Glass Holding Tanks	Any molten glass
Grinders	Any minerals or mineral products such as rock, aggregate, cement, concrete, or glass; waste products such as building or road construction debris; and any wood, wood waste, green waste; or similar materials
Incinerators – Crematory	Human and/or animal remains
Incinerators – Flares	Any waste gases
Incinerators – Other (see G-2 for hazardous or municipal solid waste incinerators, see G-3 for medical or infectious waste incinerators)	Any Materials except hazardous wastes, municipal solid waste, medical or infectious waste
Incinerators – Pathological Waste (see G-3 for medical or infectious waste incinerators)	Pathological waste only
Loading and/or Unloading Operations – Bulk Plants and Bulk Terminals, excluding those loading gasoline or gasohol (see Schedule D for Bulk Plants and Terminals loading gasoline or gasohol)	Any Organic Materials except gasoline or gasohol
Petroleum Refining – Alkylation Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Asphalt Oxidizers	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Benzene Saturation Units/Plants	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Catalytic Reforming Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Chemical Treating Units including alkane, naphthenic acid, and naphtha merox treating, or similar processes	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Converting Units including Dimersol Plants, Hydrocarbon Splitters, or similar processes	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Distillation Units, excluding crude oil units with capacity > 1000 barrels/hour (see G-3 for > 1000 barrels/hour crude distillation units)	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Hydrogen Manufacturing	Hydrogen or Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Hydrotreating or	Any Hydrocarbons

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Hydrofining	
Petroleum Refining – Isomerization	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – MTBE Process Units/Plants	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Sludge Converter	Any Petroleum Waste Materials
Petroleum Refining – Solvent Extraction	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Sour Water Stripping	Any Petroleum Process or Waste Water
Petroleum Refining – Storage (enclosed)	Petroleum Coke or Coke Products
Petroleum Refining – Waste Gas Flares (not subject to Regulation 12, Rule 11)	Any Petroleum Refining Gases
Petroleum Refining – Miscellaneous Other Process Units	Any Hydrocarbons
Remediation Operations, Groundwater – Strippers	Contaminated Groundwater
Remediation Operations, Soil – Any Equipment <u>(excluding sub-slab depressurization equipment)</u>	Contaminated Soil
Spray Dryers	Any Materials
Sterilization Equipment	Ethylene Oxide
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial – Oil-Water Separators, excluding oil-water separators at petroleum refineries (see G-2 for Petroleum Refining - Oil-Water Separators)	Wastewater from any industrial facilities except petroleum refineries
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment and excluding strippers at petroleum refineries (see G-2 for Petroleum Refining – Strippers)	Wastewater from any industrial facilities except petroleum refineries
Wastewater Treatment, Industrial - Storage Ponds, excluding storage ponds at petroleum refineries (see G-2 for Petroleum Refining – Storage Ponds)	Wastewater from any industrial facilities except petroleum refineries
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Preliminary Treatment	Municipal Wastewater
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Primary Treatment	Municipal Wastewater
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Digesters	Municipal Wastewater
Wastewater Treatment, Municipal – Sludge Handling Processes, excluding sludge incinerators (see G-2 for sludge incinerators)	Sewage Sludge

(Amended 6/4/86; 6/6/90; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/2/04; 6/15/05, TBD)

SCHEDULE G-2
(Adopted June 6, 1990)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing – Asphalt Blowing	Asphalt Roofing or Related Materials
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Aggregate Dryers	Any Dry Materials
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Batch Mixers	Any Asphaltic Concrete Products
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Drum Mixers	Any Asphaltic Concrete Products
Asphaltic Concrete Manufacturing – Other Mixers and/or Dryers	Any Dry Materials or Asphaltic Concrete Products
Concrete or Cement Batching Operations – Mixers	Any cement, concrete, or stone products or similar materials
Furnaces – Electric	Any Mineral or Mineral Product
Furnaces – Electric Induction	Any Mineral or Mineral Product
Furnaces – Glass Manufacturing	Soda Lime only
Furnaces – Reverberatory	Any Ores, Minerals, Metals, Alloys, or Related Materials
Incinerators – Hazardous Waste including any unit required to have a RCRA permit	Any Liquid or Solid Hazardous Wastes
Incinerators – Solid Waste, excluding units burning human/animal remains or pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Crematory and Pathological Waste Incinerators)	Any Solid Waste including Sewage Sludge (except human/animal remains or pathological waste)
Metal Rolling Lines, excluding foil rolling lines (see G-1 for Foil Rolling Lines)	Any Metals or Alloys
Petroleum Refining – Stockpiles (open)	Petroleum Coke or coke products only
Petroleum Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Oil-Water Separators	Wastewater from petroleum refineries only
Petroleum Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Strippers including air strippers, nitrogen strippers, dissolved air flotation units, or similar equipment	Wastewater from petroleum refineries only
Petroleum Refining, Wastewater Treatment – Storage Ponds	Wastewater from petroleum refineries only
Pickling Lines or Tanks	Any Metals or Alloys
Sulfate Pulping Operations – All Units	Any
Sulfite Pulping Operations – All Units	Any

(Amended June 7, 2000)

SCHEDULE G-3
(Adopted June 18, 1980)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Furnaces – Electric Arc	Any Metals or Alloys
Furnaces – Electric Induction	Any Metals or Alloys
Incinerators – Medical Waste, excluding units burning pathological waste exclusively (see G-1 for Pathological Waste Incinerators)	Any Medical or Infectious Wastes
Loading and/or Unloading Operations – Marine Berths	Any Organic Materials
Petroleum Refining – Cracking Units including hydrocrackers and excluding thermal or fluid catalytic crackers (see G-4 for Thermal Crackers and Catalytic Crackers)	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining – Distillation Units (crude oils) including any unit with a capacity greater than 1000 barrels/hour (see G-1 for other distillation units)	Any Petroleum Crude Oils
Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing – All Units (by any process)	Phosphoric Acid

(Amended 5/19/82; Amended and renumbered 6/6/90; Amended 6/7/00; 6/15/05; 5/2/07)

SCHEDULE G-4
(Adopted June 6, 1990)

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Acid Regeneration Units	Sulfuric or Hydrochloric Acid only
Annealing Lines (continuous only)	Metals and Alloys
Calcining Kilns (see G-1 for Calcining Kilns processing other materials)	Cement, Lime, or Coke only
Fluidized Bed Combustors	Solid Fuels only
Nitric Acid Manufacturing – Any Ammonia Oxidation Processes	Ammonia or Ammonia Compounds
Petroleum Refining - Coking Units including fluid cokers, delayed cokers, flexicokers, and coke kilns	Petroleum Coke and Coke Products
Petroleum Refining - Cracking Units including fluid catalytic crackers and thermal crackers and excluding hydrocrackers (see G-3 for Hydrocracking Units)	Any Hydrocarbons
Petroleum Refining - Sulfur Removal including any Claus process or any other process requiring caustic reactants	Any Petroleum Refining Gas
Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing – Any Chamber or Contact Process	Any Solid, Liquid or Gaseous Fuels Containing Sulfur

(Amended June 7, 2000)

SCHEDULE G-5

Equipment or Process Description	Materials Processed or Produced
Petroleum Refinery Flares (subject to Regulation 12, Rule 11)	Any Petroleum Vent Gas (as defined in section 12-11-210 and section 12-12-213)

(Adopted May 2, 2007)

SCHEDULE H
SEMICONDUCTOR AND RELATED OPERATIONS
(Adopted May 19, 1982)

All of the equipment within a semiconductor fabrication area will be grouped together and considered one source. The fee shall be as indicated:

1. INITIAL FEE:

a. The minimum fee per source is: \$697,639

b. The maximum fee per source is: \$55,796,514,189

The initial fee shall include the fees for each type of operation listed below, which is performed at the fabrication area:

c. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS, such as usage of:

Solvent Sinks (as defined in Regulation 8-30-214);
Solvent Spray Stations (as defined in Regulation 8-30-221);
Solvent Vapor Stations (as defined in Regulation 8-30-222); and
Wipe Cleaning Operation (as defined in Regulation 8-30-225).

The fee is based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed through the solvent cleaning operations on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources):

\$472,433 per 1,000 gallon

d. COATING OPERATIONS, such as application of:

Photoresist (as defined in Regulation 8-30-215); other wafer coating;
Solvent-Based Photoresist Developer (as defined in Regulation 8-30-219); and other
miscellaneous solvent usage.

The fee is based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed through the coating operations on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources):

\$1,401,428 per 1,000 gallon

2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF) , if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.

a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: \$474,489 plus initial fee

b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source: \$1,213,113

c. RAF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee *

d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source:
\$697,639 *

e. Maximum RAF per source is: \$55,796,514,189

* RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1

3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:

a. The minimum fee per source is: \$505,463

b. The maximum fee per source is: \$27,894,255,591

The permit to operate fee shall include the fees for each type of operation listed below, which is performed at the fabrication area:

c. SOLVENT CLEANING OPERATIONS, such as usage of:

Solvent Sinks (as defined in Regulation 8-30-214);
Solvent Spray Stations (as defined in Regulation 8-30-221);
Solvent Vapor Stations (as defined in Regulation 8-30-222); and
Wipe Cleaning Operation (as defined in Regulation 8-30-225).

The fee is based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed through the solvent cleaning operations on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources):

\$~~237~~²⁴⁷ per 1,000 gallon

d. COATING OPERATIONS, such as application of:

Photoresist (as defined in Regulation 8-30-215); other wafer coating;
Solvent-Based Photoresist Developer (as defined in Regulation 8-30-219); and other miscellaneous solvent usage.

The fee is based on the gross throughput of organic solvent processed through the coating operations on an annual basis (or anticipated to be processed, for new sources):

\$~~697~~⁶³⁹ per 1,000 gallon

4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.

5. The fee for each source will be rounded to the whole dollar. Fees for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

(Amended 1/9/85; 6/5/85; 6/4/86; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 10/20/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

**SCHEDULE I
DRY CLEANERS**
(Adopted July 6, 1983)

For dry cleaners, the fee shall be computed based on each cleaning machine, except that machines with more than one drum shall be charged based on each drum, regardless of the type or quantity of solvent, as follows:

1. INITIAL FEE FOR A DRY CLEANING MACHINE (per drum):
 - a. If the washing or drying capacity is no more than 100 pounds: ~~\$700609~~
 - b. If the washing or drying capacity exceeds 100 pounds: ~~\$700609~~ plus
For that portion of the capacity exceeding 100 pounds: ~~\$20.9548.22~~ per pound
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: ~~\$474489~~ plus initial fee
 - b. Minimum RAF for first TAC source: ~~\$1,2451,083~~
 - c. RAF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee*
 - d. Minimum RAF per additional TAC source: ~~\$700609~~*

* RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE FOR A DRY CLEANING MACHINE (per drum):
 - a. If the washing or drying capacity is no more than 100 pounds: ~~\$511444~~
 - b. If the washing or drying capacity exceeds 100 pounds: ~~\$511444~~ plus
For that portion of the capacity exceeding 100 pounds: ~~\$10.529.45~~ per pound
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
5. Fees for each source will be rounded to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up to the nearest dollar for 51 cents and above, and amounts 50 cents and lower will be rounded down to the nearest dollar.

(Amended 10/17/84; 6/5/85; 6/4/86; 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/02/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE K
SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES
(Adopted July 15, 1987)

1. INITIAL FEE:
 - a. Landfill (Decomposition Process) ~~\$5,0504,391~~
 - b. Active Landfill (Waste and Cover Material Dumping Process) ~~\$2,5242,195~~
 - c. Active Landfill (Excavating, Bulldozing, and Compacting Processes) ~~\$2,5242,195~~
2. RISK ASSESSMENT FEE (RAF), if required pursuant to Regulation 3-329 or 3-342.
 - a. RAF for first toxic air contaminant (TAC) source in application: ~~\$474489~~ plus initial fee
 - b. RAF for each additional TAC source: equal to initial fee*

* RAF for additional TAC sources is only applicable to those sources that emit one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1
3. PERMIT TO OPERATE FEE:
 - a. Landfill (Decomposition Process) ~~\$2,5242,195~~
 - b. Active Landfill (Waste and Cover Material Dumping Process) ~~\$1,2621,097~~
 - c. Active Landfill (Excavating, Bulldozing, and Compacting Processes) ~~\$1,2621,097~~
4. TOXIC SURCHARGE is only applicable for a source that emits one or more TACs at a rate that exceeds a chronic trigger level listed in Table 2-5-1: the permit to operate fee shall be raised by ten percent. This fee shall not be assessed for TACs not listed in Table 2-5-1.
5. Evaluation of Reports and Questionnaires:
 - a. Evaluation of Solid Waste Air Assessment Test Report as required by Health & Safety Code Section 41805.5(g) ~~\$2,7832,420~~
 - b. Evaluation of Inactive Site Questionnaire as required by Health & Safety Code Section 41805.5(b) ~~\$1,3951,213~~
 - c. Evaluation of Solid Waste Air Assessment Test Report in conjunction with evaluation of Inactive Site Questionnaire as required by Health & Safety Code Section 41805.5(b) ~~\$1,3951,213~~
 - d. Evaluation of Initial or Amended Design Capacity Reports as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 405 ~~\$1,026892~~
 - e. Evaluation of Initial or Periodic NMOC Emission Rate Reports as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Sections 406 or 407 ~~\$2,9352,552~~
 - f. Evaluation of Closure Report as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 409 ~~\$1,026892~~
 - g. Evaluation of Annual Report as required by Regulation 8, Rule 34, Section 411 ~~\$2,5682,233~~
6. Fees for each source will be rounded off to the nearest dollar. The fee for sources will be rounded up or down to the nearest dollar.
7. For the purposes of this fee schedule, landfill shall be considered active, if it has accepted solid waste for disposal at any time during the previous 12 months or has plans to accept solid waste for disposal during the next 12 months.

(Amended 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 10/6/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02; 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15; 6/15/16; 6/21/17, TBD)

**SCHEDULE L
ASBESTOS OPERATIONS**

(Adopted July 6, 1988)

1. Asbestos Operations conducted at single family dwellings are subject to the following fees:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$185 for amounts 100 to 500 square feet or linear feet.
 \$679 for amounts 501 square feet or linear feet to 1000 square feet or linear feet.
 \$988 for amounts 1001 square feet or liner feet to 2000 square feet or linear feet.
 \$1,358 for amounts greater than 2000 square feet or linear feet.
 - b. Cancellation: \$90 of above amounts non-refundable for notification processing.
2. Asbestos Operations, other than those conducted at single family dwellings, are subject to the following fees:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$524 for amounts 100 to 159 square feet or 100 to 259 linear feet or 35 cubic feet
 \$754 for amounts 160 square feet or 260 linear feet to 500 square feet or linear feet or greater than 35 cubic feet.
 \$1,098 for amounts 501 square feet or linear feet to 1000 square feet or linear feet.
 \$1,620 for amounts 1001 square feet or liner feet to 2500 square feet or linear feet.
 \$2,309 for amounts 2501 square feet or linear feet to 5000 square feet or linear feet.
 \$3,169 for amounts 5001 square feet or linear feet to 10000 square feet or linear feet.
 \$4,031 for amounts greater than 10000 square feet or linear feet.
 - b. Cancellation: \$248 of above amounts non-refundable for notification processing.
3. Demolitions (including zero asbestos demolitions) conducted at a single-family dwelling are subject to the following fee:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$90
 - b. Cancellation: \$90 (100% of fee) non-refundable, for notification processing.
4. Demolitions (including zero asbestos demolitions) other than those conducted at a single family dwelling are subject to the following fee:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$372
 - b. Cancellation: \$248 of above amount non-refundable for notification processing.
5. Asbestos operations with less than 10 days prior notice (excluding emergencies) are subject to the following additional fee:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$619
6. Asbestos demolition operations for the purpose of fire training are exempt from fees.
7. Floor mastic removal using mechanical buffers and solvent is subject to the following fee:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$372
 - b. Cancellation: \$248 of above amount non-refundable for notification processing.

(Amended 9/5/90; 1/5/94; 8/20/97; 10/7/98; 7/19/00; 8/1/01; 6/5/02; 7/2/03; 6/2/04; 6/6/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/15/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16)

SCHEDULE M
MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE FEES
(Adopted June 6, 1990)

For each major stationary source emitting 50 tons per year or more of Organic Compounds, Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, and/or PM₁₀, the fee shall be based on the following:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 1. | Organic Compounds | \$ 119.84 116.24 per ton |
| 2. | Sulfur Oxides | \$ 119.84 116.24 per ton |
| 3. | Nitrogen Oxides | \$ 119.84 116.24 per ton |
| 4. | PM ₁₀ | \$ 119.84 116.24 per ton |

Emissions calculated by the APCO shall be based on the data reported for the most recent 12-month period prior to billing. In calculating the fee amount, emissions of Organic Compounds, Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, or PM₁₀, if occurring in an amount less than 50 tons per year, shall not be counted.

(Amended 7/3/91; 6/15/94; 7/1/98; 5/9/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01, 5/1/02, 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE N
TOXIC INVENTORY FEES
(Adopted October 21, 1992)

For each stationary source emitting substances covered by California Health and Safety Code Section 44300 *et seq.*, the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act of 1987, which have trigger levels listed in Table 2-5-1, a fee based on the weighted emissions of the facility shall be assessed based on the following formulas:

1. A fee of \$5 for each gasoline product dispensing nozzle in the facility, if the facility is a Gasoline Dispensing Facility; or
2. A fee of \$88 if the facility has emissions in the current Toxic Emissions Inventory which are greater than or equal to 50 weighted pounds per year and less than 1000 weighted pounds per year; or
3. A fee of \$88 + $0.33 S_L \times (w_i - 1000) \times (w_i - 1000)$ if the facility has emissions in the current Toxic Emissions Inventory which are greater than or equal to 1000 weighted pounds per year;

where the following relationships hold:

w_i = facility weighted emissions for facility j; where the weighted emission for the facility shall be calculated as a sum of the individual emissions of the facility multiplied by either the inhalation cancer potency factor (CPF, in kilogram-day/milligram) for the substance times 28.6 if the emission is a carcinogen, or by the reciprocal of the inhalation chronic reference exposure level (REL_c) for the substance (in cubic meters/microgram) if the emission is not a carcinogen [use CPF and REL as listed in Table 2-5-1]:

$$w_j = \text{Facility Weighted Emission} = \sum_{i=1}^n E_i * Q_i \text{ where}$$

n = number of toxic substances emitted by facility

E_i = amount of substance i emitted by facility in lbs/year

Q_i = 28.6 * CPF, if i is a carcinogen; or

Q_i = [REL]⁻¹, if i is not a carcinogen

F_T = Total amount of fees to be collected by the District to cover District and State of California AB 2588 costs as most recently adopted by the Board of Directors of the California Environmental Protection Agency, Air Resources Board, and set out in the most recently published "Amendments to the Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Fee Regulation," published by that agency.

N_L = Number of facilities with emissions in current District Toxic Emissions Inventory greater than 1000 weighted pounds per year.

N_S = Number of facilities with emissions in current District Toxic Emissions Inventory greater than 50 weighted pounds per year and less than 1000 weighted pounds per year.

N_{NOZ} = Number of gasoline product dispensing nozzles in currently permitted Gasoline Dispensing Facilities.

S_L = Surcharge per pound of weighted emissions for each pound in excess of 1000 weighted pounds per year, where S_L is given by the following formula:

$$S_L = \frac{F_T - (88 \times N_S) - (88 \times N_L) - (5 \times N_{NOZ})}{\sum_{j=1}^{N_L} (w_j - 1000)}$$

(Amended 12/15/93; 6/15/05; 5/2/07; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, TBD)

SCHEDULE P
MAJOR FACILITY REVIEW FEES
(Adopted November 3, 1993)

1. MFR / SYNTHETIC MINOR ANNUAL FEES

Each facility, which is required to undergo major facility review in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 2, Rule 6, shall pay annual fees (1a and 1b below) for each source holding a District Permit to Operate. These fees shall be in addition to and shall be paid in conjunction with the annual renewal fees paid by the facility. However, these MFR permit fees shall not be included in the basis to calculate Alternative Emission Control Plan (bubble) or toxic air contaminant surcharges. If a major facility applies for and obtains a synthetic minor operating permit, the requirement to pay the fees in 1a and 1b shall terminate as of the date the APCO issues the synthetic minor operating permit.

a. MFR SOURCE FEE\$~~805752~~ per source

b. MFR EMISSIONS FEE.....\$~~31.6729-60~~ per ton of regulated air pollutants emitted

Each MFR facility and each synthetic minor facility shall pay an annual monitoring fee (1c below) for each pollutant measured by a District-approved continuous emission monitor or a District-approved parametric emission monitoring system.

c. MFR/SYNTHETIC MINOR MONITORING FEE\$~~8,0447,548~~ per monitor per pollutant

2. SYNTHETIC MINOR APPLICATION FEES

Each facility that applies for a synthetic minor operating permit or a revision to a synthetic minor operating permit shall pay application fees according to 2a and either 2b (for each source holding a District Permit to Operate) or 2c (for each source affected by the revision). If a major facility applies for a synthetic minor operating permit prior to the date on which it would become subject to the annual major facility review fee described above, the facility shall pay, in addition to the application fee, the equivalent of one year of annual fees for each source holding a District Permit to Operate.

a. SYNTHETIC MINOR FILING FEE\$~~1,1204,047~~ per application

b. SYNTHETIC MINOR INITIAL PERMIT FEE\$~~805734~~ per source

c. SYNTHETIC MINOR REVISION FEE.....\$~~805734~~ per source modified

3. MFR APPLICATION FEES

Each facility that applies for or is required to undergo: an initial MFR permit, an amendment to an MFR permit, a minor or significant revision to an MFR permit, a reopening of an MFR permit or a renewal of an MFR permit shall pay, with the application and in addition to any other fees required by this regulation, the MFR filing fee and any applicable fees listed in 3b-h below. The fees in 3b apply to each source in the initial permit. ~~and The fees in 3g apply to each source in the initial or renewal permit, while the fees in 3d-f apply to each source affected by the revision or reopening.~~

a. MFR FILING FEE\$~~1,1204,047~~ per application

b. MFR INITIAL PERMIT FEE\$~~1,1204,047~~ per source

c. MFR ADMINISTRATIVE AMENDMENT FEE\$~~317296~~ per application

d. MFR MINOR REVISION FEE\$~~1,5914,487~~ per source modified

e. MFR SIGNIFICANT REVISION FEE\$~~2,9662,772~~ per source modified

f. MFR REOPENING FEE\$~~972908~~ per source modified

g. MFR RENEWAL FEE\$~~472444~~ per source

Each facility that requests a permit shield or a revision to a permit shield under the provisions of Regulation 2, Rule 6 shall pay the following fee for each source (or group of sources, if the requirements for these sources are grouped together in a single table in the MFR permit) that is covered by the requested shield. This fee shall be paid in addition to any other applicable fees.

h. MFR PERMIT SHIELD FEE\$~~1,6754,565~~ per shielded source or group of sources

4. MFR PUBLIC NOTICE FEES

Each facility that is required to undergo a public notice related to any permit action pursuant to Regulation 2-6 shall pay the following fee upon receipt of a District invoice.

MFR PUBLIC NOTICE FEE Cost of Publication

5. MFR PUBLIC HEARING FEES

If a public hearing is required for any MFR permit action, the facility shall pay the following fees upon receipt of a District invoice.

- a. MFR PUBLIC HEARING FEE Cost of Public Hearing not to exceed \$~~13,689~~12,793
- b. NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FEE Cost of distributing Notice of Public Hearing

6. POTENTIAL TO EMIT DEMONSTRATION FEE

Each facility that makes a potential to emit demonstration under Regulation 2-6-312 in order to avoid the requirement for an MFR permit shall pay the following fee:

- a. PTE DEMONSTRATION FEE \$~~192~~179 per source, not to exceed \$~~18,818~~17,587

(Amended 6/15/94; 10/8/97; 7/1/98; 5/19/99; 6/7/00; 6/6/01; 5/1/02, 5/21/03; 6/2/04; 6/15/05; 6/7/06; 5/2/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 5/4/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE Q
EXCAVATION OF CONTAMINATED SOIL AND
REMOVAL OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
(Adopted January 5, 1994)

1. Persons excavating contaminated soil or removing underground storage tanks subject to the provisions of Regulation 8, Rule 40, Section 401, 402, 403 or 405 are subject to the following fee:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: \$168
(Amended 7/19/00; 8/1/01; 6/5/02; 7/2/03; 6/2/04; 6/6/07; 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/15/11; 6/6/12; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16)

**SCHEDULE R
EQUIPMENT REGISTRATION FEES**

1. Persons operating commercial cooking equipment who are required to register equipment as required by District rules are subject to the following fees:
 - a. Conveyorized Charbroiler REGISTRATION FEE: \$744647 per facility
 - b. Conveyorized Charbroiler ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$209182 per facility
 - c. Under-fired Charbroiler REGISTRATION FEE: \$744647 per facility
 - d. Under-fired Charbroiler ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$209182 per facility
2. Persons operating non-halogenated dry cleaning equipment who are required to register equipment as required by District rules are subject to the following fees:
 - a. Dry Cleaning Machine REGISTRATION FEE: \$371323
 - b. Dry Cleaning Machine ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$259225
3. Persons operating diesel engines who are required to register equipment as required by District or State rules are subject to the following fees:
 - a. Diesel Engine REGISTRATION FEE: \$250217
 - b. Diesel Engine ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$166144
 - c. Diesel Engine ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE PLAN FEE (for each plan submitted under District Regulation 11-17-402): \$250217
4. Persons operating boilers, steam generators and process heaters who are required to register equipment by District Regulation 9-7-404 are subject to the following fees:
 - a. REGISTRATION FEE \$137419 per device
 - b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$115400 per device
5. Persons owning or operating graphic arts operations who are required to register equipment by District Regulation 8-20-408 are subject to the following fees:
 - a. REGISTRATION FEE: \$446388
 - b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE: \$278242
6. Persons owning or operating mobile refinishing operations who are required to register by District Regulation 8-45-4 are subject to the following fees:
 - a. REGISTRATION FEE \$209182
 - b. ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE \$123407

(Adopted 7/6/07; Amended 12/5/07; 5/21/08; 7/30/08; 11/19/08; 12/3/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/15/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE S
NATURALLY OCCURRING ASBESTOS OPERATIONS

1. ASBESTOS DUST MITIGATION PLAN PROCESSING FEE:

Any person submitting an Asbestos Dust Mitigation Plan (ADMP) for review of a Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) project shall pay the following fee (including NOA Discovery Notifications which would trigger an ADMP review): \$552,535

2. AIR MONITORING PROCESSING FEE:

NOA projects requiring an Air Monitoring component as part of the ADMP approval are subject to the following fee in addition to the ADMP fee: \$4,9004,753

3. INSPECTION FEE:

The owner of any property for which an ADMP is required shall pay fees to cover the costs incurred by the District after July 1, 2012 in conducting inspections to determine compliance with the ADMP on an ongoing basis. Inspection fees shall be invoiced by the District on a quarterly basis, and at the conclusion of dust generating activities covered under the ADMP, based on the actual time spent in conducting such inspections, and the following time and materials rate: \$144140 per hour

(Adopted 6/6/07; Amended 5/21/08; 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/15/11; 6/6/12; 6/19/13; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE T GREENHOUSE GAS FEES

For each permitted facility emitting greenhouse gases, the fee shall be based on the following:

1. Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CDE) Emissions \$~~0.1100-1030~~ per metric ton

Emissions calculated by the APCO shall be based on the data reported for the most recent 12-month period prior to billing. The annual emissions of each greenhouse gas (GHG) listed below shall be determined by the APCO for each permitted (i.e., non-exempt) source. For each emitted GHG, the CDE emissions shall be determined by multiplying the annual GHG emissions by the applicable Global Warming Potential (GWP) value. The GHG fee for each facility shall be based on the sum of the CDE emissions for all GHGs emitted by the facility, except that no fee shall be assessed for emissions of biogenic carbon dioxide.

Global Warming Potential Relative to Carbon Dioxide*

GHG	CAS Registry Number	GWP**
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	1
Methane	74-82-8	34
Nitrous Oxide	10024-97-2	298
Nitrogen Trifluoride	7783-54-2	17,885
Sulfur Hexafluoride	2551-62-4	26,087
HCFC-22	75-45-6	2,106
HCFC-123	306-83-2	96
HCFC-124	2837-89-0	635
HCFC-141b	1717-00-6	938
HCFC-142b	75-68-3	2,345
HCFC-225ca	422-56-0	155
HCFC-225cb	507-55-1	633
HFC-23	75-46-7	13,856
HFC-32	75-10-5	817
HFC-125	354-33-6	3,691
HFC-134a	811-97-2	1,549
HFC-143a	420-46-2	5,508
HFC-152a	75-37-6	167
HFC-227ea	431-89-0	3,860
HFC-236fa	690-39-1	8,998
HFC-245fa	460-73-1	1,032
HFC-365mfc	406-58-6	966
HFC-43-10-mee	138495-42-8	1,952
PFC-14	75-73-0	7,349
PFC-116	76-16-4	12,340
PFC-218	76-19-7	9,878
PFC-318	115-25-3	10,592

* Source: Myhre, G., et al., 2013: Anthropogenic and Natural Radiative Forcing (and Supplementary Material). In: Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., et al. (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA. Available from www.ipcc.ch.

** GWPs compare the integrated radiative forcing over a specified period (i.e.100 years) from a unit mass pulse emission to compare the potential climate change associated with emissions of different GHGs. GWPs listed include climate-carbon feedbacks.

(Adopted 5/21/08; Amended 5/20/09; 6/16/10; 6/4/14; 6/3/15; 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE U
INDIRECT SOURCE REVIEW FEES

The applicant for any project deemed an indirect source pursuant to District rules shall be subject to the following fees:

1. APPLICATION FILING FEE

When an applicant files an Air Quality Impact Assessment as required by District rules, the applicant shall pay a non-refundable Application Filing Fee as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| a. Residential project: | \$615 |
| b. Non-residential or mixed use project: | \$918 |

2. APPLICATION EVALUATION FEE

Every applicant who files an Air Quality Impact Assessment as required by District rules shall pay an evaluation fee for the review of an air quality analysis and the determination of Offsite Emission Reduction Fees necessary for off-site emission reductions. The Application Evaluation fee will be calculated using the actual staff hours expended and the prevailing weighted labor rate. The Application Filing fee, which assumes eight hours of staff time for residential projects and twelve hours of staff time for non-residential and mixed use projects, shall be credited towards the actual Application Evaluation Fee.

3. OFFSITE EMISSION REDUCTION FEE

(To be determined)

(Adopted 5/20/09; Amended 6/16/10; 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17)

SCHEDULE V OPEN BURNING

1. Any prior notification required by Regulation 5, Section 406 is subject to the following fee:

- a. OPERATION FEE: ~~\$133429~~
- b. The operation fee paid as part of providing notification to the District prior to burning will be determined for each property, as defined in Regulation 5, Section 217, and will be valid for one year from the fee payment date when a given fire is allowed, as specified in Regulation 5, Section 401 for the following fires:

Regulation 5 Section – Fire	Burn Period
401.1 - Disease and Pest	January 1 – December 31
401.2 - Crop Replacement ¹	October 1 – April 30
401.3 - Orchard Pruning and Attrition ²	November 1 – April 30
401.4 - Double Cropping Stubble	June 1 – August 31
401.6 - Hazardous Material ¹	January 1 – December 31
401.7 - Fire Training	January 1 – December 31
401.8 - Flood Debris	October 1 – May 31
401.9 - Irrigation Ditches	January 1 – December 31
401.10 - Flood Control	January 1 – December 31
401.11 - Range Management ¹	July 1 – April 30
401.12 - Forest Management ¹	November 1 – April 30
401.14 - Contraband	January 1 – December 31

¹ Any Forest Management fire, Range Management fire, Hazardous Material fire not related to Public Resources Code 4291, or any Crop Replacement fire for the purpose of establishing an agricultural crop on previously uncultivated land, that is expected to exceed 10 acres in size or burn piled vegetation cleared or generated from more than 10 acres is defined in Regulation 5, Section 213 as a type of prescribed burning and, as such, is subject to the prescribed burning operation fee in Section 3 below.

² Upon the determination of the APCO that heavy winter rainfall has prevented this type of burning, the burn period may be extended to no later than June 30.

- c. Any person who provided notification required under Regulation 5, Section 406, who seeks to burn an amount of material greater than the amount listed in that initial notification, shall provide a subsequent notification to the District under Regulation 5, Section 406 and shall pay an additional open burning operation fee prior to burning.
2. Any Marsh Management fire conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.13 is subject to the following fee, which will be determined for each property by the proposed acreage to be burned:
- a. OPERATION FEE: ~~\$476462~~ for 50 acres or less
~~\$648629~~ for more than 50 acres but less than or equal to 150 acres
~~\$817792~~ for more than 150 acres
 - b. The operation fee paid for a Marsh Management fire will be valid for a Fall or Spring burning period, as specified in Regulation 5, Subsection 401.13. Any burning subsequent to either of these time periods shall be subject to an additional open burning operation fee.

3. Any Wildland Vegetation Management fire (prescribed burning) conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.15 is subject to the following fee, which will be determined for each prescribed burning project by the proposed acreage to be burned:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: ~~\$579562~~ for 50 acres or less
~~\$785764~~ for more than 50 acres but less than or equal to 150 acres
~~\$1,022994~~ for more than 150 acres
 - b. The operation fee paid for a prescribed burn project will be valid for the burn project approval period, as determined by the District. Any burning subsequent to this time period shall be subject to an additional open burning operation fee.
4. Any Filmmaking fire conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.16 and any Public Exhibition fire conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.17 is subject to the following fee:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: ~~\$687666~~
 - b. The operation fee paid for a Filmmaking or Public Exhibition fire will be valid for the burn project approval period, as determined by the District. Any burning subsequent to this time period shall be subject to an additional open burning operation fee.
5. Any Stubble fire conducted pursuant to Regulation 5, Section 401.5 that requires a person to receive an acreage burning allocation prior to ignition is subject to the following fee, which will be determined for each property by the proposed acreage to be burned:
 - a. OPERATION FEE: ~~\$340330~~ for 25 acres or less
~~\$476462~~ for more than 25 acres but less than or equal to 75 acres
~~\$579562~~ for more than 75 acres but less than or equal to 150 acres
~~\$681664~~ for more than 150 acres
 - b. The operation fee paid for a Stubble fire will be valid for one burn period, which is the time period beginning September 1 and ending December 31, each calendar year. Any burning subsequent to this time period shall be subject to an additional open burning operation fee.
6. All fees paid pursuant to Schedule V are non-refundable.
7. All fees required pursuant to Schedule V must be paid before conducting a fire.

(Adopted June 19, 2013; Amended 6/4/14; 6/3/15, 6/15/16, 6/21/17, TBD)

SCHEDULE W
PETROLEUM REFINING EMISSIONS TRACKING FEES

1. ANNUAL EMISSIONS INVENTORIES:

Any Petroleum Refinery owner/operator required to submit an Annual Emissions Inventory Report in accordance with Regulation 12, Rule 15, Section 401 shall pay the following fees:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| a. Initial submittal: | \$54,000 |
| b. Each subsequent annual submittal: | \$27,000 |

Any Support Facility owner/operator required to submit an Annual Emissions Inventory Report in accordance with Regulation 12, Rule 15, Section 401 shall pay the following fees:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| a. Initial submittal: | \$3,300 |
| b. Each subsequent annual submittal: | \$1,650 |

2. AIR MONITORING PLANS:

Any person required to submit an air monitoring plan in accordance with Regulation 12, Rule 15, Section 403 shall pay a one-time fee of \$7,500.

(Adopted 6/15/16)

SCHEDULE X
MAJOR STATIONARY SOURCE COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING FEES

For each major stationary source, emitting 35 tons per year or more of Organic Compounds, Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide and/or PM₁₀ within the vicinity of a District proposed community air monitoring location, the fee shall be based on the following:

- | | | |
|----|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Organic Compounds | \$60.61 per ton |
| 2. | Sulfur Oxides | \$60.61 per ton |
| 3. | Nitrogen Oxides | \$60.61 per ton |
| 4. | Carbon Monoxide | \$60.61 per ton |
| 5. | PM ₁₀ | \$60.61 per ton |

Emissions calculated by the APCO shall be based on the data reported for the most recent 12-month period prior to billing. In calculating the fee amount, emissions of Organic Compounds, Sulfur Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, or PM₁₀, if occurring in an amount less than 35 tons per year, shall not be counted.

(Adopted: 6/15/16; Amended: 6/21/17)